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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Must America Impel Industry?

Soviet Eases on Englishmen

Herriot Holds Highest Hope

Japan Captures China Towns

Spain May End Jewish Wrong

U. S. Youth Is Often Arrested

WASHINGTON gets a fuller view of the Rorty-Kent business revival program which the Administration is considering. The essence of the plan, which was formed by two business leaders, is that even huge federal and state construction, with purchasing power increased through new wages, is not sufficient to bring about business recovery. After four years of the downward trend, a direct artificial stimulus is needed such as only the Government could supply. It is proposed that key industries be subsidized or protected against loss in an ambitious forward resumption of activity. The heavy industries must be helped first; many others would follow upward automatically. The remedy suggested is a bold one—But President Roosevelt has shown himself a bold man.

¶ Soviet Russia indicates its leniency toward the British engineers it is trying for sabotage. Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky states that while he demands capital punishment for some of the Russian defendants whom he characterizes as traitors, he is prepared to accept more lenient punishment for all of the Englishmen. Rumor starts that if the engineers are adjudged guilty they will be exiled, but to where and under what conditions is not specified. The prosecutor's admission eases an international situation—Britain and Russia will probably come to no impasse.

¶ France sees Edouard Herriot sail for the Washington conversations in a happy frame of mind. The French representative expresses appreciation of the invitation extended to his country and characterizes his visit as a mission of peace, "to bring to the American people the affectionate greetings of the people of France." He sees great hope if the United States, Britain and France can come to understandings—Then world problems will be on the high road to solving themselves.

¶ Chicago gets an impressive view of the 18,000 unpaid employees of its school board. The teachers march through the financial district eight abreast to the music of school bands. They have had no pay since last June. Citizen groups set out to sell tax warrants, to get a state bond issue or federal help. The teachers tell their sorry tale in one of the banners—"We're not Reds, but we're in the red."

¶ Japan celebrates Easter by occupying 1500 square miles of North China south of the Great Wall. Among the towns taken are the leading seaport Chinwangtao and the summer resort Peitaiho. Manchoukuo officials come along to quiet the terrified people with assurances that Manchoukuo will be nice to them. For the moment invasion halts at the Lwan River, but Peiping and Tientsin are jewels waiting not far away. The invaders bomb the towns and Chinese soldiers so thoroughly that the infantry advance is unopposed—In taking territory it is grand to have all the bombing planes on one's own side.

¶ The American railroads present an unequaled record of safe operation. During 1932, with 480,000,000 passengers carried, only one was killed in a train accident. This man was an employee off duty. In 1931, the best previous year, four persons were killed. Persons injured in accidents also reached a low record in 1932, the number being 410. Long ago the railroads learned that accidents grew out of mental causes, most of them induced by the use of liquor. The roads learned to take care of the mental causes—And the accidents take care of themselves.

¶ Spain considers an act of delayed justice for the Jews. Madrid's semi-official newspaper, El Sol, calls upon the Republic to annul the order signed by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella in 1492 expelling Jews from the country. Their expulsion after helping build up a strong Spain, El Sol asserts, was a great historical injustice which the nation began to atone for only recently by inviting Dr. Albert Einstein to teach at the University of Madrid. The shouting of Jewish defects by some was bound to react—It sets others to singing Jewish praises.

¶ The U. S. Department of Justice finds that American youth is having too many mixups with the police. Fingerprint records show that more persons of approximately 19 years of age are arrested than of any other age group. During 1933 one out of every five arrested has been under 21. Youth's chief offense is auto stealing, 45 per cent of the arrests being on that charge. Burglary and robbery come next. Drinking had much to do with most of the cases. The use of liquor by youth is not a debatable question—The answer, in facts and figures, is on file with the police.

Montreal Cafés Disclose Leaks In System of Liquor Control

Usual Argument That 'Nobody Gets Drunk on Beer' Shown Specious by Inquiry—Fiction of Food Kept Up by Aged Sandwich

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR has asked Whiting Williams, internationally known student of the worker and his problems, to learn what all kinds of people in Montreal and Toronto—from bottom to top and in between—think of their respective plans for controlling liquor. As usual, he has lately moved, in fitting apparel, among Canada's "bums" and barristers and college professors, hoboes in the municipal shelter houses and government officers in oak-paneled offices. Everywhere he has tried to be a sympathetic listener, a trustworthy observer and a balanced and understanding interpreter.

Canada's Liquor Control—*First of Five Articles*

By WHITING WILLIAMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEVELAND, Ohio—"Maybe Canadian, maybe American—probably American!" That was the general answer to the queries I put to all and sundry Montrealers when almost the first person encountered after stepping off the Boston train in Montreal proved to be intoxicated—at 9 in the morning.

The more I asked, the stronger became the general conviction that he was from "Down South"—"Across the line." Sadly enough that conviction plays a double part in the effort of the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario to solve their problems of liquor control. First, because the American tourist is made to take the blame when the statistics appear to indicate an embarrassing increase in the yearly consumption of spirits. Second, because public opinion in Montreal appears to have been made more friendly to the local plan by the steady stream of news from the States announcing the disappointing experience with prohibition.

So my first day in Montreal gave me a surprise—a surprise which made all the greater the shock encountered when the first day became my first night.

In order to get my bearings for the next day, I looked up some of my white-collared friends. Five years before, most of these—employers, business men, college professors—had laughed good-naturedly when I told them how we in the States had,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Herriot to Foster Franco-American Accord by Visit

Declares People of France Have Assigned Mission of Peace to Him

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 17—In the hope of helping to lay the foundation for effective understanding and collaboration between France, the United States and Britain as a basis of world peace and prosperity, M. Edouard Herriot sailed for America today.

Paris and its picturesque port, Havre, gave a colorful and cordial send-off to the delegates which the French Government is sending to Washington for the preliminary economic conferences. Enthusiastic cries of "Vive Herriot! Vive La Paix!" accompanied the leading French statesman all the way from his Paris hotel to the gayly pennanted decks of the Ile de France.

"As the people have themselves put it, I am going to Washington on a mission of peace," M. Herriot declared in a speech at Havre yesterday. He summarized his aim as being to "collaborate to the best of my ability in the task of world economic reconstruction and development of Franco-American amity which I consider an essential factor of peace for which all nations so earnestly hope."

Expressing appreciation for President Roosevelt's invitation and paying tribute to his humanity and to the "splendid courage with which he has attacked the most fearful difficulties," M. Herriot said he was leaving "to bring to the American people the affectionate greeting of the people of France, who are one in their ardent desire for peace."

The American commentator, Mr. Walter Lippmann, recently defined the aim of the Washington conversations as the guidance of peoples absorbed in immediate difficulties toward the resumption of economic activity, M. Herriot continued. He affirmed that the world's political tension represented an economic tension, and that if Britain, the United States and France could arrive at an understanding on methodical coöperation there would be hope of solving present problems. "It is with the sincere will to prepare this great work and respond to this appeal that I am sailing," he declared.

One British Engineer Cleared; Five Await Moscow's Verdict

Prosecutor Demands Conviction of All but Gregory by Court—Lenient Sentences Intimated, With Mercy for Two Russian Informers

MOSCOW, April 17 (AP)—Prosecutor Andrey Vishinsky today recommended dismissal of the charges against Albert W. Gregory, but insisted on the conviction of five other British engineers of the Metropolitan-Vickers Electrical Company as "spies, saboteurs and bribers."

The prosecutor also asked mercy for two of the 11 Russian defendants—one of the two was Mme. Anna Kutuzova—on the ground that they had partially redeemed themselves by betraying the other defendants.

He demanded the "highest penalty" for Vassili Gusey, whom he identified as the "main saboteur," but left to the court's discretion the punishment to be assessed against the other prisoners including the British.

"The penalty for these offenses is shooting, and the crimes deserve it," the prosecutor declared in his address summing up the case for the court. "But our justice is Soviet justice. We do not cling too formally to the law."

"Neither do we seek blood or vengeance. Our power is strong and cannot be shaken by these people, but if you consider it necessary to pronounce death your hands will remain firm."

The prosecutor in effect, however, recommended secondary punishment for five of the Englishmen by declaring, "The organizers of this conspiracy must be punished most severely."

He enumerated these organizers as Gusey, L. A. Sukoruchkin, N. G. Zoric, A. T. Lobanov, M. O. Krashenninikov and V. A. Sokolov.

He placed the five British engineers, L. C. Thornton, William L. MacDonald, Allan Monkhouse, Charles Nordwall and John Cushny—in the "second group," apparently for the purpose of setting forth the order in which the prosecution lists the comparative guilt of the prisoners.

Describing Gusey, who confessed receiving money for spying and wrecking machinery on MacDonald's instructions, as the main saboteur, the prosecutor declared:

"His punishment must be more severe than anyone else."

Referring to MacDonald and Thornton, the prosecutor added: "Maybe after the verdict they will recall everything and write their memoirs." MacDonald was the only British prisoner to plead guilty.

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Manchoukuo Grows At China's Expense

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENE OF INVASION

Shaded Section of Map Shows Triangle of Territory South of Great Wall Overrun by Japanese Troops.

Big Slice of China Proper Added To Manchoukuo Area

Japan Takes 1500 Square Miles of Territory, Bombing Towns

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 17—Japanese troops occupied approximately 1500 square miles of North China southward of the Great Wall on Saturday and Sunday, including Chinwangtao, North China's leading port, and Peitaiho, a well-known summer resort.

Manchoukuo troops joined the Japanese in advance and assumed control of the towns and cities inside the wall, assuring the people that Manchoukuo would protect them.

The Chinese armies were pushed southward to the Lwan River, which the Japanese have apparently decided to make the new southern boundary of Manchoukuo, alleging that Chinese attacks have made the Great Wall defenses untenable. Japanese airplanes severely bombed troops and towns in the territory occupied, inflicting numerous casualties and making unresisted infantry advances possible.

Peiping and Tientsin residents are less alarmed than formerly, being apparently convinced that the Japanese intend to halt operations at the river. The advance occurred so swiftly that aerial bombing caused the only damage and civilians who had not been harmed were promptly quieted.

Self-Starter Proposed For U. S. Industry

Rorty-Kent Program Calls for Federal Subsidies or Guarantees

Plan Before Roosevelt

Scheme Based on Idea That Business Recovery Waits Artificial Stimulus

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—A self-starting mechanism for American industry, either backed by direct federal subsidies or federal guarantees against loss, is the basis for the Rorty-Kent revival program presented to the Roosevelt Administration as a basis for business recovery. Recent developments indicate that the program has received careful consideration by Mr. Roosevelt and his economic advisers.

The sponsors of the program are practical men of business and finance. One is Col. Malcolm C. Rorty, vice-president of the American Founders Corporation and a former president of the American Statistical Association and of the National Bureau of Economic Research. The other is Mr. Fred I. Kent, a director of the Bankers' Trust Company.

The essence of the plan is that business recovery now waits upon some artificial stimulus and that the release of new purchasing power through a huge federal and state construction plan is not in itself sufficient to secure recovery.

Federal Aid Proposed

What they propose, in effect, is that federal aid be extended direct to certain basic, key industries and that under careful restrictions these should be either subsidized or protected against loss while they start an ambitious forward resumption of activity.

The statistical theory of the two men is complicated, but in general follows the view that business is now in a vicious downward circle of deflation, and that heroic methods are required to meet it. At a recent discussion of his views here, Mr. Rorty presented another basic thesis: that an upward surge of business activity in certain heavy industries automatically carries a whole lesser string of industries along with it.

As Mr. Rorty sees it, as the business slump becomes more drastic the chances of recovery initiated by consumer buying become more remote. The need of stimulus to the heavy industries, therefore, he says, becomes progressively greater. After about four years of hard times, Mr. Rorty says, the initial impulse for revival must be directed toward the heavy industries and come from the Government itself.

Carrying his chain of reasoning further, Mr. Rorty holds that each month of the slump diminishes purchasing power, so that the initial impulse for business recovery must come from definite revival of investor confidence and from a direct utilization of government funds.

Differ as to Form

This is the primary thesis of the Rorty-Kent plan. They see investor confidence somewhat revived by Roosevelt initiative in cutting federal expenses. As to the form which utilization of government funds should take, they offer different proposals, but insist that whatever action is taken must be drastic and thoroughgoing. Statistical studies made by Mr. Rorty point to construction, automobile production, steel ingot manufacture, lumber, tires and cement as among the "heavy" industries which have declined most in recent years, where potential demand is greatest and the logical places for the revival plan to be set at work.

Administration economists have worked out an elaboration of the original Rorty-Kent proposals. It is said to contemplate regulation, by a government agency like the old War Industries Board, of competition, hours of work and rates of pay among industries federally aided.

Mr. Rorty would grant the heavy industries a direct subsidy as a stimulus for starting wheels turning again. Mr. Kent proposes a Government guarantee to these same industries against loss from resumption of activity.

Not Assured of Market

Manufacturers will not utilize the funds now available for loans at low interest rates, because they are not assured of any market for their products, it is explained. Messrs. Kent and Rorty believe that they should be induced to start—that the "pump should be primed"—and that certain definite offers of government subsidy or guaranty should be made to companies as a reward for increased activity. A survey of the potential consumer demand of various heavy industries is proposed as an initial step. With statistics available on inventories, number of workers, normal output, kind of raw materials used, etc., it is proposed that selection of a group of industries for the experiment should be made.

Under the Kent plan the bankers of these industries would be informed by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that if they borrowed an agreed sum, reëmployed the necessary workers and produced at a certain percentage of normal capacity, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would guarantee them against loss of that part of the loan not met through sale of increased production. The industries, in turn, would have to pay the Reconstruction Finance Corporation half of any profit made through sale of increased production.

'Variety' Systems Show Less Profit With More Stores

'Five and Dimes' Maintain Sales but Lose on Cost of New Rents

Costs of doing business in variety chain store companies increased during 1931 to such an extent that profits were cut to about half the 1929 rate.

Report from 33 variety chains operating 2565 stores were compiled at the Harvard Graduate School of Business Administration into an analysis revealing "Expenses and Profits of Variety Chains in 1931 Compared with 1929."

In order to bring in the same number of dollars in 1931 as in 1929, a substantial number of new stores were opened or acquired by the chains. "This expansion in number of stores," according to Prof. Malcolm P. McNair, professor of marketing and managing director of the bureau of business research responsible for the publication of these results, "had the effect of decreasing sharply the average sales per store, increasing the cost of doing business, and cutting profits.

"Unlike some other types of retail business, chain variety stores maintained their dollar sales volume remarkably well during the years 1930 and 1931," the bulletin states. "The 24 companies which reported for both 1929 and 1931 had almost the same aggregate dollar sales volume in the two years. Because of the decline in prices over this period it is a fair inference that the physical volume of merchandise handled must have been substantially greater in 1931.

"Of the two principal classifications of expense, namely pay roll and tenancy costs, the first remained almost unchanged in ratio to sales as a consequence of reductions in pay roll; while the latter, being fixed in character, rose sharply in ratio to sales. With the increase in total expense, profits declined."

The study was based on confidential figures from variety store chains, including 5 and 10-cent chains and those selling goods up to $1. "Those stores reporting," says Professor McNair, "did well over 50 per cent of the total variety chain business in 1931."

Striking Leather Workers Arrested

PEABODY, Mass., April 17 (AP)—Police broke up a mass meeting of leather strikers here today and arrested three men on charges of speaking without a permit and refusing to move when ordered.

Twelve leather factories affected by the strike refused to recognize the union but expressed their willingness to grant wage increases if the workers return to their jobs. But with continued outbreaks, no negotiations looking to a possible settlement were in prospect.

Mayor J. Leo Sullivan informed officials of the National Shoe and Leather Workers' Association that he would give the strikers space at the Municipal Building for meetings. He refused, however, to give out a parade permit. Few hands reported for work as the plants opened this morning in readiness for resumption of operations. An attorney for one large leather operator said that he would appear in Superior Court, Salem, to ask that union officials be cited for contempt for their alleged intimidation of the company's workers.

Ottawa, Ill., Free of Debt, Restores Salary Scale

OTTAWA, Ill., April 17 (AP)—The city of Ottawa is nearing the end of the fiscal year, debt free.

All city employees placed on a half-time basis or those who had their salaries cut 20 per cent last Dec. 1, go back on full-time pay.

Roosevelt Lauds Passage of Labor Bills in New York

Bureau to Fix and Enforce Minimum Wages, He Says, Is Step Upward

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—President Roosevelt's interest in minimum wage legislation, reported to be an integral feature of his proposed remobilization of private industry, has focused attention on two laws which the New York Legislature passed during the closing hours of the session last week.

These bills are the Wald measure, providing for a bureau in the Labor Department with authority to fix minimum wage scales for women and minors and specifying penalties for failure to carry out the orders of the board, and the Desmond Act, which includes men and women and is to continue only for the emergency caused by the business slump. Gov. Herbert H. Lehman promptly approved the Wald bill, but withheld decision on the Desmond Act. He is considering granting a public hearing on it before deciding. Its sponsor, State Senator Thomas C. Desmond (R.), of Newburgh, has asked for a hearing.

President Roosevelt himself called attention to the progressive action of the Empire State in enacting this legislation. In telegrams to the governors of 13 industrial states, he characterized the action of the New York Legislature as "a great forward step against lowering of wages, which constitutes a serious form of unfair competition against other employers, reduces the purchasing power of the workers and threatens the stability of industry."

The preamble to the Wald bill declares it to be against public policy for any employer to pay women or minors a wage which is "both less than the fair and reasonable value of services rendered and less than sufficient to meet the ultimate cost of living necessary for health."

It gives the industrial commissioner authority to set up wage boards, representing employers, employees and the public, to investigate any situation when there is reason to believe that a large number of women or minors are receiving "oppressive and unreasonable wages." This board may recommend appropriate minimum fair wage standards and their investigation is to be followed by an order directing an "official minimum wage" to be paid. The order, which is to be directory during the first nine months after it is issued, may be made mandatory after that time, with any branch of the regulations treated as a misdemeanor.

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Things Present

The survey of Montreal's Liquor Plan by Whiting Williams should be brought to the attention of doubtful drys and wavering wets. The first of five daily articles appears today.

The editorial "Gold Is Where You Find It" may give many a reader a new outlook. And the editorial that follows this might well be passed along to some friend who opposes booze and betting.

Waddles is back on the Children's page.

Real all about the circus on the News of Art, Music, and the Theater page!

You will find the answers to today's Pict-O-Grams somewhere among the advertisements.

And Things to Come

Flying, the sport that went professional, is the subject of tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series.

Tuesday brings the Progress in Education pages, the Gardens and Home Building page, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Reciprocal Tariff Bill Not Likely to Emerge Before Trade Conferences

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—An air of mingled expectation and uncertainty prevails in official groups here as the world economic conversations come closer and closer. While interviews between the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and the British Ambassador continue, and the technical preparations for Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's visit are nearly complete, there seems to be little light on the precise line the talks are to follow, nor specifically what the Administration plans to do.

Possibility of introduction of the Administration's reciprocal tariff

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Kansas City Ready To Open $5,000,000 Renovizing Drive

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 17—Kansas City's "renovizing" campaign to produce $5,000,000 worth of new work this spring will be launched April 24.

Owners of homes and business property are to be asked to inspect their properties thoroughly for any of the hundreds of odd jobs that can be done. Without expense, estimates will be made on the cost of this work. Solicitors then will call and the owner will pledge himself to do a specified amount of work within a certain time.

Next Monday 1000 Kansas City women will start a thorough canvass of the city, suggesting 183 different bits of "renovizing" that may be done about a home or apartment and several hundred more about business properties. No solicitation will be made on the first call, but on April 24 an organization of 2200 workers will start collecting pledges from home owners. They will be salesmen interested only in the success of the "renovizing" campaign.

It has been estimated there are 60,000 owners of homes and business property in Kansas City who will be interviewed during the campaign.

D. A. R. Is Warned To Guard Against Subversive Acts

Others, Its President Says, Would Usurp Title and Deeds

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—Warning members of the Daughters of the American Revolution not to "overreach," but to adhere to the fundamental of patriotic education for which the society was founded, Mrs. Russell William Magna of Holyoke, Mass., president-general, opened the forty-second Continental Congress of the society at Constitution Hall today, on the eve of the 157th anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

Souding the keynote of the new administration, Mrs. Magna asked the 3000 delegates to "guard well your heritage, your title and your work, adhere to your fundamental principles, nor change the character of the society by word or deed." She warned the women against groups which would "all too willingly and eagerly have us operate under their titles, rather than our own."

"There is no more powerful influenec in our country than this society of ours and we must use it wisely and well," Mrs. Magna told the women.

She recommended a "well-defined program for national defense, embodying patriotic education," and continued opposition to the recognition of Russia. She urged the women to advocate a bill making it unlawful to preach overthrow of the Government. "No amount of printed matter or oratory can stop the spread of Communism," she declared. "Only law against it will be effective."

Concerning the recognition of Russia, Mrs. Magna said, "I stand shoulder-to-shoulder with you in not recognizing a country which has for its avowed purpose the destruction of our system of government and the very fabric of our civilization. Its purpose is to destroy democracy, religion, family life, property right, freedom of the press and of speech. Any country has a right to any form of government it desires. We stand against recognition of their government because of the avowed purpose to destroy ours."

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R.) of Massachusetts, stressed the importance of educating the American family in money management and of balancing the family budget as well as the national at this time. She spoke of the effective work along educational lines in Massachusetts where a course in "family budgeting" has been introduced into the curriculum of the Brookline public schools. The idea has spread rapidly, she said, and many sections of the country are considering the introduction of similar courses in their schools.

House Passes Bill To Give President Power Over Arms

Approves Embargo Measure and Promises Action on Other Items

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 17—Criticized for the slowness of legislation during the past week, and lured by the warm sunshine which bespoke alike their attractive homes and the trials of a long summer session in Washington, the House stirred itself today toward speedy action on President Roosevelt's measures.

The return to activity was celebrated by passage of the highly controversial arms embargo measure, 253 to 109, despite the heavy bombardment of those who habitually oppose most moves toward world cooperation. The vote may be called the first international victory of the Roosevelt Administration. Before the final ballot, the test vote on a motion to recommit revealed the Administration's strength by the margin of 247 to 113.

The legislative slate was thus cleared for early consideration of the $500,000,000 relief measure, continuation of the gasoline tax, the securities bill and other matters which must be passed before the President will give his consent to an adjournment of the special session.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R.) of New York and leader of the opposition to the measure, sought a last-minute stalemate with a motion to amend the embargo bill with a proviso preventing its use in violation of American neutrality. The roll call resulted in a victory for the Administration along party lines.

The measure will give the President authority to lay down an embargo on arms shipments to belligerents. Opposition has mainly centered on the fact that he would be able to apply it to only one of two belligerents if he saw fit. This, opponents contend, would be a violation of neutrality and would justify the nation discriminated against to consider it an unfriendly act and an overt cause of war.

While the House was deciding this measure, efforts were made to obtain assurance from Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, that he would bring out the Wagner $500,000,000 relief measure today or tomorrow.

Also in the immediate legislative offing was the Muscle Shoals bill. Representative John J. McSwain (D.) of South Carolina, chairman of the House Military Affairs Committee, secured permission to hold hearings while the House was in session and said he hoped to report it out tomorrow at the latest.

With such evidences that pressure from higher circles was beginning to work it was felt that the House was in line for a new burst of speed that will soon pile on the President's desk the majority of items in his reconstruction program.

Mellon Interests Must Produce Data In Price-Fixing Suit

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The Supreme Court today cleared the way for a court test on charges of price fixing by the Aluminum Company of America, giant enterprise of the Mellon family of Pittsburgh, by rejecting the company's appeal from a lower court order to produce information from its own records.

The court also refused to go into a charge of unfair competition brought by two authors of a play "The Evil Hour," against Sam H. Harris and associates, who produced "The Spider." Lower courts had held the latter play did not infringe a copyright on the former, and the Supreme Court declined to go any further with the matter.

The court refused to reconsider a recent decision holding the board of trustees of the University of Illinois must pay import duties on articles brought in for educational purposes.

It also refused to reconsider a decision sustaining the commissioner of internal revenue in imposing income taxes on money received by the A. T. Jergins Trust from the sale of oil produced by it on land owned by the city of Long Beach, California.

M. E. Bogle of San Antonio, Texas, was denied a review of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals decision holding he must stand trial in Tennessee on the charge of violating the Migratory Bird Act by trapping quail in Mississippi and shipping them to various parts of the United States.

Minnesota was granted a review of the ruling of its states court setting aside personal taxes it had levied on 11 head of cattle consigned to George Blasius at the South St. Paul stockyards.

Charles P. Bullard and others, residing in New York and Ohio, were granted a review of a ruling of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals refusing to permit them to bring suit in the Federal District Court for northern Texas against the city of Cisco, Texas, as the holders by transfer of approximately $2,000,000 of its bonds, on which they contended the city had defaulted in both principal and interest.

Bullard's group complained the Circuit Court permitted them to sue only on three small lots of bonds which had been transferred to them.

Chief Justice Hughes announced a recess of the court from April 24 to May 8.

Kindness to Animals To Be Urged Over Air

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 17—Daily radio programs for "Be Kind to Animals Week" began here today under the direction of Mrs. Jennie Toomin, field worker for the American Humane Education Society.

Talks by persons from various organizations are planned for 5 o'clock each day over station WIBO. The first speaker is a school principal, Mr. Gilbert H. Wilkerson. Others are Mr. Perry A. Lint, Chicago executive for the Boy Scouts; Mrs. Charlotte L. Hunt, president of the Chicago Humane Education Society; Mr. Karl Borders, of the League for Industrial Democracy; Rabbi Abraham Hirschberg of Temple Sholem, and Dr. Robert Clements of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary. Each is speaking on kindness to animals as it can be taught through his organization.

Wise Old Black Crow 'Steals Picture' In 'Fish Story' Trawlers Bring Home

Aboard the steam trawler Whitecap of the Forty Fathom Fleet, arriving at the Boston Fish Pier today, was a good cargo of fresh fish and—of less commercial value—a good fish story, or perhaps it should be better called a "crow story."

Captain Dunsky, firmly convinced of the accuracy of Edgar Allan Poe's "Quoth the Raven, nevermore," avers that crows not only can be taught to speak but have more intelligence than usually credited to them.

Some 200 miles east of Boston the crew was surprised by a crow appearing among the flocks of sea gulls and alighting on the vessel. True to tradition the crow quickly became tame and pecked at the hair of the sturdy fishermen, scolded in real crow fashion and even purloined food from the galley right from underneath the sharp eyes of the cook.

After five luxurious days aboard the Whitecap, a deeply laden sistership of the vessel hove in sight, homeward bound. The two ships bore down upon each other for a friendly chat between the skippers. Capt. Chris Nes of the Flo was glad to be inward bound again. Captain Dunsky allowed he'd be heading toward port in another few days. The ships started to part company and then and there the wise old crow deserted his five-day friends and flew aboard the homeward bound vessel. Now, both skippers assert that crows can understand the English language as well as to say "nevermore" with respect to sea voyages.

Exceptions Filed To Findings In Lighterage Cases

City of Boston and Port Authority Object to Report of Examiner

Fifteen exceptions to the report of Mr. Earl M. Steer, examiner of the Interstate Commerce Commission, in the cases involving the cost of lighterage export and import freight at New York, now absorbed by the railroads, have been submitted to the commission by the city of Boston and the Boston Port Authority, it is announced by Mr. Richard Parkhurst, vice-chairman, today.

Oral arguments, originally brought by the State of New Jersey against the New York Central Railroad Co., et al, in which the City of Boston and the Port Authority intervened, are scheduled for May 22, said Mr. Parkhurst. Testimony was heard over the past two years or so, at Boston, New York and Newark, N. J., at a series of lengthy hearings.

Mr. Steer recommends that 3 cents a 100 pounds or 60 cents a ton, be added to the rail rates, for the cost of lighterage car floatage or trucking. Mr. Parkhurst said, while "the evidence is conclusive that lighterage costs alone are many times the amount recommended by the examiner to be added for such lighterage service." The examiner finds that $1.73 a ton is the measure of the discrimination against Boston, through the now free lighterage service provided at New York by the railroads, said Mr. Parkhurst. "We contend that these figures are the least favorable to Boston, found in the record," he said.

Boston complainants hold that the carriers are compelled by Section 6 of the Interstate Commerce Act to publish separately "all terminal charges, storage charges, all privileges or concessions accorded or allowed and any rules or regulations which in any wise change, affect or determine any part or the aggregate of such rates or the value of service rendered to passenger, shipper or consignee," said Mr. Parkhurst. This is mandatory, he pointed out, though the examiner, Mr. Steer, failed to find it mandatory.

Addition of only 1.5 cent per hundred pounds for lighterage of grain as recommended by the examiner, to remove the discrimination found to exist against Boston, is not enough to pay the cost of lightering grain in New York harbor, maintains the Boston Port Authority. The latter believes that 3 cents a 100 pounds is little enough to charge for the lighterage service on grain in New York harbor.

Failure of the examiner to find that rates to and from Boston on foreign, coastal and intercoastal traffic are unreasonable, is the basis for another exception to the report of the examiner.

Boston Ships Seek Former Cattle Trade

All steamship cargo space available for cattle at Canadian Atlantic seaports is engaged for many months ahead, while Boston, with ample facilities, is unable to secure any Canadian cattle export business, Mr. Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, said today in announcing a broad and determined effort to obtain modification of British regulations that will permit such movement through this port.

Some years ago, said Mr. Davis, cattle formed one of the principal Boston exports. Partly on account of market conditions and British restrictive regulations, this business disappeared, he said. The present British regulation provides that masters of vessels bringing cattle to the British Isles, must sign a declaration that the cattle were shipped from a port in the Dominion of Canada and that the vessel has not entered any port or place outside of Great Britain during the voyage.

The effort being made to obtain modification of the regulations, on the part of the Maritime Association, is receiving the active coöperation of the Boston Port Authority, the traffic departments of the several Boston railroads and important New York and Washington committees and authorities.

Motion Pictures

Easter Sweetmeat

A pretty confection, disarmingly frosted (and if there isn't much inside, what there is is harmless) appears at the Fine Arts Theater this week in "Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist!" ("I Don't Want to Know Who You Are!") It is the product of those heavenly twins of the German studios, Herren von Bolvary and Stolz, who have already the popular light musicals, "Zwei Herzen," "Das Lied Ist Aus," "Liebeskommando" and "Der Raub der Mona List" to their credit.

The gentle, inconsequential romance of an impecunious young count who masks as chauffeur (presumably for financial reasons) and a lady of luxury and deplorable idleness, who at once loves him for his charm and scorns him for his supposed social position, makes the story. The participants are the prepossessing Herr Gustav Frölich, impeccable in livery or full dress, and the physically attractive, if mentally unstirring, Fräulein Liane Haide, who wears costly clothes well, sings and sits pretty and keeps her good looks unruffled by emotion. Herr Frölich's sleeked hair also never goes awry. The picture is like that—comfortable, serene, remaining well bred and unmussed in its leisurely progress.

A more prickling characterization is given by Herr Szoke Szakall, as Count Bobbie's comic valet, Ottokar. He has the human quality of imperfection. The rest of the cast is passively adequate. There are lovely scenes of Lake Como and the Alps. The action would be clear even without the English titles and synopsis.

But the gem of the program is "King Neptune," a Walt Disney Silly Symphony in Technicolor, that is just one gorgeous outburst of clever cinematics. It has everything—animated design never once losing its harmonized continuity, music that belongs, imagination and wit.

M. L.

Ryan Cautions Drivers About Rail Crossings

New railroad crossings are being established as fast as the old ones are eliminated, was Registrar Morgan T. Ryan's warning this week against the apparent tendency of motorists to pay less and less heed to these highway hazards. One of last week's 16 highway fatalities took place at a well-guarded crossing, he said.

Last week's fatality record compares unfavorably, he added, with 13 of a year ago. Mr. Ryan also deplored the 33 per cent increase this year in child fatalities on the roads. There were 50 operators convicted of driving after drinking last week, 11 fewer than in the previous week. The registrar pointed out that two of the worst accidents of the last week were attributed to drunken drivers.

Secured

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, Songs and patter.
6:30 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, Today's News, Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 NBC, Octavus Roy Cohen story.
7:30 NBC, Five Star Theater; Marx Brothers.
8:00 NBC, Eskimo Orchestra; "Rosey" Rowswell; soloists.
8:30 NBC, Don Carney Dog Chat.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Minstrel Show.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Collegians; quartet.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:30 Popular vocal program.
10:45 News; reports; sports.
11:15 Midnight Frolic.
11:45 Organ recital.
12:00 NBC, Dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, "Whispering Banjos."
5:15 Marguerite Porter, soprano.
5:45 Isabelle Sanchez, piano recital.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
6:00 "The Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 O'Leary's Irish Minstrels.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Popular vocal program.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Dramatic sketch.
8:30 Dorothy Curtis String Trio.
8:45 NBC, Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Gypsies Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 Newman Orchestra; soloist.
10:00 Del Castillo, organist.
10:30 NBC, National Forum; Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, Lang animal story.
5:15 CBS dance music.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcement; news.
6:15 "Voice of the Violin."
6:30 "Detectives Black and Blue."
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 CBS, "Singin' Sam."
8:15 CBS, Manhattan Serenaders.
8:30 CBS, "Fu Manchu"; sketch.
9:00 Stage Show of the Air.
9:30 CBS, Evening in Paris: soloists; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Boston Musicians' Relief Fund: soloists; quartet; orchestra.
10:45 Reports; news.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; soloists.
11:30-1:00 a. m.—CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Meet the Artist."
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, "The Lone Wolf Tribe."
6:00 CBS and local popular programs.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Yankee Network interview.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 Serial dramatic sketch.
8:30 Organ recital.
8:45 "My Escape From Russia," Mme. Nina Ouspensky.
9:00 CBS, "Grand Opera Miniatures."
9:30 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Country Club"; Alex Morrison; Ernest Glendinning; soloist; quartet; orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, William O'Neal; orchestra.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Ruth Anderson, violinist.
5:15 Archie Lloyd, popular songs.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the news," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother Bob Emery.
6:45 Local dance music.
7:00 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Studio soloists; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service: The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts. Hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy, and other authorized literature.
4:00 p. m.—Male quartet.
4:30 p. m.—Dance music.
5:00 p. m.—Popular pianist.
5:15 p. m.—Hill billy music.
5:45 p. m.—Classical programs; time.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
12:01 p. m.—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. E. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; stocks; produce.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—WEEI Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves - Brooklyn game, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Time; news; weather; organ.
9:00 a. m.—CBS and local programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local programs.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Cloudy, with showers tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate easterly winds.

All New England States: Rain tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, north of Sandy Hook: Moderate east or southeast winds, probably fresh over extreme south portion; overcast weather tonight and Tuesday, with rain.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Rains over north portion early part of week and again about Thursday; moderate temperatures first part, colder middle of week, especially over north portion, warmer latter part.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	54	Montreal	44	52
Bismarck	52	82	Nantucket	52	60
Boston	47	56	New Orleans	58	78
Buffalo	56	58	New York	54	60
Calgary	20	28	Norfolk, Va.	64	64
Charleston	62	66	North Platte	50	76
Chicago	42	42	Philadelphia	60	64
Cincinnati	44	64	Phoenix, Ariz.	56	86
Denver	46	74	Pittsburgh	62	64
Eastport, Me.	42	46	Portland, Me.	46	46
Hatteras	62	66	Raleigh	56	64
Honolulu, T.H.		78	St. Louis	46	58
7 p.m. April 16	70		St. Paul	44	64
Helena, Mont.	26	50	Salt Lake City	52	70
Huron, S. D.	44	74	San Francisco	44	54
Jacksonville	60	72	SantaFe, N.M.	36	60
Kansas City	48	64	Seattle	42	52
Key West	74	84	Tampa	64	76
Los Angeles	50	66	Washington	60	62
Memphis	50	54	Wichita, Kan.	44	72
Miami, Fla.	66	78	Williston, N.D.	36	58

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 17.
B—Maximum April 16.

High Tides at Boston

Monday 5:18 p. m., Tuesday 5:37 a. m.
Height of tides 8.3 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6:37 p. m.

Theaters

"Of Thee I Sing"

Shubert Theater—Sam H. Harris presents "Of Thee I Sing," book by George S. Kaufman and Morrie Ryskind, music by George Gershwin, lyrics by Ira Gershwin. Beginning April 15, 1933.

The return of this piece to Boston, where it was born Dec. 8, 1931, was greeted by an enthusiastic audience, which crowded the house. Decidedly, this home town product has made good. As Mr. William Gaxton reminded the applauders in a curtain speech, it has lived 16 months, has given its cast the longest run any of them has ever enjoyed, has received the accolade of the Pulitzer prize and is still going strong.

The show seemed as lively as ever, on Saturday night. If anything, the pace has been speeded up. The political satire has not lost its point with a change of administration at Washington. There have been cuts, of course, and they have been beneficial, especially to the second act, which is the weaker of the two. Some, though not all, of the grime has been removed. It is true that some of the principals show signs of wear. There is a tendency, particularly in the early scenes, to conceal this by shouting. But the piece remains a good show, and probably the nearest approach made in America to a modern and transatlantic equivalent of the Gilbert and Sullivan type of operetta.

L. A. S.

Electrons Pound Films At Appalling Speed

Electrons bombarding thin metal films at a speed of 300,000,000 miles an hour will be demonstrated to the public at the Pageant of Science and Engineering to be conducted on open house day at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology on May 6.

The apparatus, built by Dr. George A. Morton of the Physics department, introduces these particles of matter into a 60,000 volt high tension discharge where they attain a speed of 300,000,000 miles an hour. Then they impinge upon a very thin film of gold and are diffracted into cone-shaped beams which can be observed by means of a fluorescent screen. The whole process is a new means of studying engineering metals and is expected to be of great value in research.

Springfield's Parks Equal 8 P. C. of Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., April 17—New additions to the holdings of the Park Department have enlarged the scope of operations in road-building, grading, tree planting, and various forms of landscape improvement this season and have brought the city's total park holdings to 1700 acres, or 8 per cent of its total area.

In addition to a small force of experienced highway and forestry workers the joint operations of the street and park departments are now giving employment to approximately 2800 men on the welfare list. They are on a staggered system, with 1000 working daily and from 800 to 900 getting their meals at a municipal commissary. Several miles of park road is under construction.

The most ambitious feature of this work, from an educational and landscape viewpoint, is the development of an arboretum in what is called the South Branch Fenway, in a sheltered valley of Mill River. About 80 acres are included in this project, which is under the supervision of the Springfield Garden Club and the city forester. A great marsh is being enriched with thousands of pink hibiscus to be naturalized, and generous plantings of larch, juniper and laurel in proximity.

State Court Reinstates Bay St. Louis Attorney

JACKSON, Miss., April 17 (AP)—an evenly divided State Supreme Court today ordered the reinstatement to the Mississippi bar of Mr. Carl Marshall, Bay St. Louis attorney. He was disbarred two years ago for alleged connection with the unexplained payment of $80,000 to a group of Mississippians by a Boston paving firm at a time when the State was contemplating anti-trust action against the firm.

The transfer of the $80,000 in a Memphis hotel resulted in the supreme court holding Mr. Marshall guilty of "technical blackmail" and his disbarment on motion of the state bar association. Last year, through a special act of the Legislature, Mr. Marshall applied for and secured reinstatement in his local Chancery Court, from which the bar association appealed to the Supreme Court. The even division automatically upheld the Chancery Court reinstatement decree.

March Auto Registrations

Registration of motor vehicles in Massachusetts during March declined to 29,893 from 44,039 in March, 1932. Passenger car registrations amounted to 27,231, compared with 40,610 in the like month of 1932.

Events Tonight

Institute on Character Building; auspices Boston University's school of religious education and social service; assembly on industry, Ford Hall, Ashburton Place, 8.

Art and Handicraft Exhibition, Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses, Perkins Hall, 364 Boylston Street, 10 to 6 through April 22.

Harvard University: Modern Language Conference, Common Room, Conant Hall, 8:15.

Women's City Club of Boston: lecture on "Small Gardens," by Miss Georgina P. Yeatman, president Women's City Club of Philadelphia, Clubhouse, 6:30.

Field and Forest Club: Round table, clubhouse, 3 Joy Street, 8.

Annual ladies' night, Cambridge Club, talk on "Our Changing Literature" by Mr. Robert E. Rogers, newspaper columnist, Continental Hotel, Cambridge, 6:30.

National Be Kind to Animals Week: animal poster exhibition, auspices Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Boston Public Library, through April 22.

Dinner to Senator Joseph W. Monahan, appointed judge of probate and solvency for Middlesex County; speakers include Gov. Joseph B. Ely, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

Copley-Plaza meeting, Charitable Irish Society, talk by Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, 7:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"Blossom Time," 8:30.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"A Bedtime Story," 11:00, a. m., 1:30, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.
Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.
Hollis—"The New Gossoon," 8:30.
RKO-Keith—"Sweepings," 9:30 a. m., 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:34, 10:05 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Institute on Character Building: Conference on industry, led by Mr. Frederic S. Snyder, president, Boston Chamber of Commerce, 9 to 10:45; panel on industry, led by Prof. A. D. Sheffield of Wellesley College, 11 to 12:30; family assembly, led by Mr. Albert Ehrenfried, chairman, school board, Temple Israel, 2 to 3; family panel, led by Mr. Clifford K. Brown, chairman, Boston Parents' Council, 3:45 to 5, Boston City Club.

Art and Handicraft Exhibition, auspices Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses, Perkins Hall, 10 to 6, through April 22.

Advertising Club of Boston: Luncheon, talk by Mr. Chester H. Lang of the General Electric Company, Hotel Statler, 12:15.

Women's Auxiliary, Massachusetts S. P. C. A.; address by Mr. Lester W. Smith on "Experiences in the Tropics," home of Mrs. Herbert E. Prescott, 16 Colleston Road, Brookline, 2:30.

Annual concert, Junior League Glee Club, League headquarters, 3.

Concert, Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, by Miss Mae Taylor, soprano, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, pianist, 2:45; free guidance, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance to stained glass by Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Meeting, Boston Browning Society, Vendome Hotel, 3; study class, 1:30.

Women's Republican Club of Boston: Lecture on "Sharing a Hobby" by Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Keith, clubhouse, 2:30.

Harvard University: Mathematical colloquium, talk by Prof. G. Polya of Switzerland, Sever 24, 4; meeting, Harvard Canadian Club, Phillips Brooks House, 4:30.

Kimanis Club: Meeting, Burroughs Newsboys' Foundation, 12:15.

Music

Symphony Hall—Boston Symphony Orchestra, 3:00.

Theaters

Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," 2:30, 8:20.
Fine Arts—"Ich Will Nicht Wissen Wer Du Bist," 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.
Metropolitan—"A Bedtime Story," 11:00 a. m., 1:50, 4:40, 7:30, 10:30 p. m.
RKO-Keith—"Sweepings," 9:30 a. m. 12:01, 2:32, 5:03, 7:34, 10:05 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; modern illustrated books. Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic art. Also special exhibition of reproductions of German Gothic and Renaissance drawings. Through April 30.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 264 Boylston Street—Arts and handicraft exhibition. April 17-22 (10 a. m. to 6 p. m.).

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Rembrandt etchings; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including drawings from the Loeser Collection, and Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; eighteenth century American pictures, silver and furniture. Special exhibition of water colors by modern American artists. All exhibitions continue throughout April.

Boston Art Club, Dartmouth and Newbury Streets—Annual exhibition by the Boston Business Men's Art Club. Through April 24.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Goodspeed's Print Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Colored facsimiles of fifteenth to seventeenth century master's drawings in the Albertina Museum, Vienna. Through month of April.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—General exhibition of selected prints. (No closing date assigned.)

W. J. Gardner Galleries, 381 Boylston Street—An exhibition of mezzotints. (No closing date.)

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Landscapes in water color by William Chester Woolner. Through April 21.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Paintings in oil by Aldro T. Hibbard. Through April 22.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings in black and white and in color, by William Myerowitz. Through April 24.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Group exhibit by Sharman, Pepper, Burn, Perkins, Guthrie, Margaret, Sargent and Thurn. Through May 3.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Streets—Pastels by Aline Kilham. April 18-May 2. Private view April 18. Paintings of flowers by 20 artists. No closing date assigned.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Various exhibitions.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Portraits by Giulio de Blasa.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Oils, water colors, pastels and drawings in various media by Janina Fedorkiewicz. (No closing date assigned.)

Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Water colors by C. Crosby Allen; exhibition of paintings by Luigi Lucioni. April 17-29.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Recent sculpture by Anna Coleman Ladd, April 17-29. Pastels by Pamelia S. Adams. April 17-29.

Symington Co. Loss

Symington Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net loss of $46,509 after depreciation, reserves for taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $59,076 in the first quarter of 1932.

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Herriot to Foster Franco-American Accord by Visit

(Continued from Page 1)

agreement bill into Congress before the distinguished visitors arrive has grown very slight. It is fully realized that to precipitate a closely-contested domestic struggle over the exercise of the tariff-making authority would produce the worst possible atmosphere for coming conversations. Moreover the tariff authority bill has always been declared to await completion of the domestic emergency program and this moment is still remote.

Therefore President Roosevelt must apparently go into his talks with Mr. MacDonald, M. Edouard Herriot, and the other official visitors without any positive assurance that he will be able to take the next step and negotiate tariff agreements with them.

While the interest in most quarters of Washington concentrates on the projected shift of tariff-making authority to executive hands, a good many of the more experienced observers of the European scene, including officials in the State Department, are turning toward political problems. They recall that the subject of disarmament has been specifically introduced into the agenda of the MacDonald-Herriot-Roosevelt talks. And today, more than ever, they see political problems interlocked with economic matters.

Such students, whose views are now being carried to President Roosevelt, point out that with the widening power of the German Chancellor, Herr Adolf Hitler, the European problems again become more political than economic. Today they discern the political upsets produced by a disturbed Germany anxious to revise treaties by territorial acquisitions, as being the chief causes for continued economic barriers.

The interest, therefore, shifts back to Signor Mussolini's four-power plan—which was contrived in the interest of treaty revision—or to Mr. MacDonald's adaptation of the plan, which as interpreted by majority British opinion and by the French Government would in effect guarantee the European status quo without material territorial change for the next 10 years.

What, these observers ask, is the United States prepared to contribute to solve a political dilemma which is holding up political disarmament as well as economic disarmament? They find their only answer, thus far, in the Democratic platform, which promises to make consultation with world powers, as implied by the Pact of Paris, a formal and recurrent thing through a specific treaty obligation.

A realization seems to be growing that the handcuffs which shackle trade are not purely economic, but political, as well. It is this hard fact which is now being weighed as the day of Mr. MacDonald's arrival approaches.

Music

Flute Players Club

The Boston Flute Players Club gave its final concert of the season yesterday afternoon at the Boston Art Club. The program was made up of Dohnányi's String Quartet, op. 33; Lopatnikoff's Sonata for violin, pianoforte and tambour militaire; Bach's Sonata No. 2 for flute and pianoforte, and Tchaikovsky's String Quartet, op. 11. The artists were the Durrell String Quartet; Mr. Louis Krasner, violin; Mr. Lawrence White, tambour militaire; Mr. Georges Laurent, flute, and Mr. J. M. Sanromá, piano.

Lopatnikoff's Sonata was performed for the first time in America. The composer, another young Russian expatriat, resident in Berlin and a pupil of Toch's had been known to us only by his orchestral Scherzo (originally written for mechanical piano), which was produced by Dr. Koussevitzky in 1929. It was described in these columns at that time as a bright trifle. The composer had a bright idea when he thought of associating the military drum with the violin and the piano for music making. Unfortunately, the brightness in this instance stopped with the idea. The sonata is written for violin and piano, with the third instrument doing no more than to join the piano now and then for rhythmic emphasis. The opportunity of employing the drum for novel and piquant effects is entirely neglected. So far as Mr. Lopatnikoff is concerned, Stravinsky's "Soldier's story," recently played by Mr. Fiedler and his Sinfonietta, might as well never have been written.

The young women of the Durrell Quartet played the Dohnányi quartet with competent ensemble and with appreciation of its musical and emotional content, if not with the utmost smoothness of finish. The audience paid Mr. Laurent a tribute which he deserved not only for his superb artistry, but for his devoted service to the cause of chamber music.

The concerts of the Flute Players Club have long been a high light in the city's musical life. Since the mid-winter slump in attendance, the membership has been enlarged by the addition of a new and youthful element. There is reason to hope that with this reinforcement the concerts will continue indefinitely.

L. A. S.

Boston Sends Delegates To Women's Congress

A Boston delegation of 10 persons is expected to attend the twentieth annual congress of the National Society of New England Women at Rochester, N. Y., April 30 to May 3. Mrs. Gilbert Leslie Lewis of Rochester, president general, will preside at the meetings.

The organization was formed on Jan. 24, 1895, by Mrs. William Gerry Slade in New York City, "to bring together in social relations women of New England ancestry, to engage in patriotic, civic and philanthropic work, thus to perpetuate the lofty ideals and examples of their forefathers." The society now has 65 colonies, scattered from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific. Five new colonies were established this year.

Ignition Leads Motor Defects

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Ignition failure causes the greatest number of motorcar breakdowns in Great Britain, it is stated here by the Royal Automobile Club. More than a fifth of involuntary roadside stoppages are due to faulty ignition. Periodic attention would prevent a large proportion of this trouble, it is added.

Standing at 'Attention' at Mount Vernon Church

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DE MOLAY COMMANDERY, KNIGHTS Ttemplars, UNDER COMMAND OF EMINENT SIR ROBERT A. SOUTHWORTH, COMMANDER

Knights Templars At Church Service

In a colorful, yet solemn, parade, 150 members of the DeMolay Commandery, No. 7, Knights Templars of Boston, yesterday marched up Beacon Street to attend a special Easter service in the Mount Vernon Church at the corner of Massachusetts Avenue and Beacon Street. Eminent Sir Robert A. Southworth, Commander, led the procession, which moved forward to the music of the 40-piece Commandery Band.

The Rev. Edwin E. Aitken Jr. preached the sermon, in which he said that the Knights Templars "have made religion the foundation and corner stone. Its ideals are as lofty as those of Christianity itself. Loyalty, brotherhood, mutual helpfulness reflect its high-minded purpose."

The Scripture lesson was read by Eminent Sir Walter A. Smith, prelate, while the organ prelude, "Hosannah," was played by Mr. Theodore Dubois. Following the service, the members of the DeMolay Commandery reassembled and marched to the Boston Masonic Temple.

Means Loses Appeal In Ransom Fraud Case

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—The District of Columbia Court of Appeals today affirmed a sentence of 15 years imposed upon Gaston B. Means following his conviction on charges of stealing $104,000 from Mrs. Evalyn Walsh McLean.

Means was convicted of having taken the money on his promise to effect the return of the kidnaped son of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh. He was given $100,000 in cash by Mrs. McLean and $4000 more for expense money. Means' story before the court when tried was that he had given $100,000 to a man who jumped on the running board of his automobile while he was enroute from North Carolina to return Mrs. McLean's money to her. He insisted he thought this man was acting as an agent for Mrs. McLean.

George Blach Nevin

EASTON, Penna., April 17 (AP)—George Blach Nevin, composer of sacred music, who passed on here at his home today, was a native of Shippensburg, Penna. He received his education at the Cumberland State Normal School and at Lafayette College, where he won an honorary M. A. degree. Mr. Nevin's cantatas and other compositions have been sung in churches throughout the world. Among his best known works are "The Crown of Life," "The Adoration," "Arise! Shine! for Thy Light is Come," and "The Crucified."

Recognition of Russia Debated at Ford Hall

Ford Hall Forum followers heard arguments for and against recognition of Russia by the United States last night. Mr. John Spargo, taking the negative stand, said that he was opposed to recognition because he was a friend of the Russian people. The remark, however, did not meet with approval of recognition supporters in the hall and Mr. George W. Coleman, appealed for courtesy toward the speaker.

Mr. Moissaye J. Olgin of Russia, now a correspondent for a Soviet newspaper, argued for recognition. He said that Russia, with 160,000,000 population, is one of the world's great nations and is "one of the major factors in international trade."

Boston 'Bourse' Planned

Establishment of a New England "Bourse" with headquarters under one roof in Boston for commodity activities relating to cotton, wool, grain, flour, fruit, dairy products, etc., similar to the recent concentration of commodity groups in New York, is the plan just announced by Mr. Carl J. B. Currie, chairman of the committee on coördination of New England industries of the Boston Grain and Flour Exchange.

Seaboard Oil Company Profit

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Seaboard Oil Company of Delaware reports first quarter net profit of $290,809, equal to 24 cents a share, compared with $180,339, or 14 cents a share, in the like 1932 period.

Moscow Demands Conviction of Five

(Continued from Page 1)

Thornton testified he signed a confession because he was fatigued by questioning and hoped for a chance to repudiate it.

Calls Thornton a Spy

Addressing Thornton, whom he charged with directing MacDonald's and Gusey's activities, the prosecutor continued cryptically:

"Your conspiracy has been revealed here but you also must be accountable to London for you also will be questioned there." Last night he called Thornton a "former and present military spy."

Referring to MacDonald's confession, to which the prisoner stuck throughout the proceedings, Vishinsky declared "MacDonald was much more courageous than Thornton," who repudiated his original admissions.

"MacDonald collected spy information for Thornton; through Gusey he organized the sabotage and paid the bribes," said Vishinsky. "But he is cleverer than the others who tried to save their faces before their chiefs."

Alleged Damages Summarized

Charging the information these men collected was not connected with the business of their firm, the Metropolitan-Vickers Company of England, Vishinsky added "It was of another character."

"It was spy information as understood by our law," he said.

The prosecutor summarized briefly "the systematic and consecutive wrecks" in electrical energy equipment installed by the engineers, such as motors, generators, transformers, turbines, boilers and coal conveyors, at Zlatoust, Zuievka, Ivanovo, Baku and Moscow.

Quoting lengthily from a report by the commission of Soviet experts who investigated the damages, the prosecutor said:

"The English defendants may say the damage was caused by lack of care, but they know the real reasons. There was a deliberate plan for intentional wrecking of these stations. There was no carelessness here. It was nothing but evil, conscious work of sabotage."

The damages to which he referred as "a veritable five-year plan of sabotage" occurred at various times between 1928 and 1932 at different stations.

He pointed out that the Moscow station suffering damage served not only the Kremlin, in government buildings section, but important steel, cement and textile factories in the city and surrounding regions.

Arraigns British Critics

Starting the prosecution's presentation shortly after the opening of the night session, Vishinsky opened his remarks with what appeared to be a typical Communist political oration.

Alternately he defended Soviet justice and caustically arraigned critics of it in the British House of Commons recently.

Reading from a handwritten manuscript, but nevertheless making frequent vigorous gestures, the prosecutor hurled defiance at those in England who, it was reported here, had sought to prevent the trial.

"Our enemies forgot the sovereignty of the Soviet Union and attempted to exercise moral pressure on us," Vishinsky asserted.

"They are hysterical and have lost their self-control. But they must understand that the abject and insolent demand of imperialists has met resistance from a country of free peasants and workers founded on the supreme October revolution and led by the Communist Party."

Harvard 'Freshies' Snub Own 'Funny'

Harvard Freshman read more copies of the Yale Record than of the Harvard Lampoon, according to a survey made by the Harvard Crimson, undergraduate daily, to determine what the Harvard freshman reads.

The survey was made at the suggestion of Dr. John L. Lowes, Francis Lee Higginson professor of English, who was somewhat perturbed recently to find that several familiar quotations from "Pilgrim's Progress," and other authors received not a single sign of recognition from a class of 200 or more freshmen.

Collier's, Saturday Evening Post and Film Fun lead the list of best sellers at the Harvard Union and in the Square. The supply runs out two or three times weekly in spite of the fact that these publications are generally hidden beneath copies of the Atlantic Monthly, Forum, The Nation, Harper's, Scribners' and Current History, all of which are sanctioned by the teaching profession as more worthy of perusal than the film magazines.

LeFevre Accepts Call To Head Second Church

Officers of the Second Church in Boston announce that the Rev. DuBois LeFevre of Youngstown, Ohio, has formally accepted their call to the pulpit of that church.

He was educated at Rutgers College, from which he was graduated in 1914, and took his Bachelor of Divinity degree from Union Theological Seminary in 1917.

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WOMEN'S DAYTIME CLOTHES
THIRD FLOOR
Lord & Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE

Amateur Artists Win Applause In Boston Exhibit

Neighborhood Houses Sponsor Showing in Perkins Hall

Amateur excursions into art by underprivileged children and adults of all ages and nationalities have provided an exhibit of art and handicraft which may not be of high artistic merit but which reveals these "artists" are on the way toward developing their hobbies into worth-while activities.

This exhibit being held this week at Perkins Hall under the sponsorship of the Greater Boston Federation of Neighborhood Houses represents accomplishments gained through leadership in the various neighborhood houses and community centers of Greater Boston. Clay modelling, wood carving, model boat building, linoleum block printing, soap carving, metal work basketry and rug weaving all are represented.

Perhaps the best work in the clay modeling section is a plaque of President Roosevelt, done by Mr. John De Stefano, Italian, in the East Boston Neighborhood House. Rather than working with a living model or a bust, Mr. Stefano used newspaper photographs for his models, and has produced a remarkable piece of work.

Representative of the outstanding work done in wood carving is a bicentennial memorial to George Washington made by Mr. A. D. Terranova, 42, of the Elizabeth Peabody House. This piece, consisting of intricate carving, shows Washington mounted on a horse before a beautiful portico.

Another outstanding piece of wood carving also has been accomplished by the Italian Renaissance class in the East Boston Social Centers Council. This is a chair carved in Renaissance style from a 10-foot plank. The members of the club plan to make a table and full set of chairs of the same design, a task which may take two years.

Fine models of yachts also are on exhibit, one a particularly fine 55-inch model by Jose Fernandez, a 19-year-old Spanish lad at the Ellis Memorial, Boston. Other boats have been made by East Boston boys. Most of these are square-riggers, modeled after the famous vessels turned out in earlier years in East Boston. The boys study particular vessels and then construct models of these ships.

These are but few of the things on exhibit. Fine furniture, beautiful rugs of original design, embroidery, metal lighting fixtures, airplane models all show merit. Particularly interesting are puppets made by children from 12 to 15 years of age. These children hear fairy tales and then make puppets representing the fairy tale personages. They even work out the actions through which these figures go.

According to Mr. Charles D. Dilday of the East Boston Social Centers Council, the neighborhood houses take the children off the streets and through leadership bring out their talents, whatever they may be. He said that many of the workers become friends with gangs of boys and through this friendship interest them in the work done at the houses.

As part of the exhibit, which runs through April 22, exclusive of Wednesday groups of children and young people from the neighborhood houses will show how they make the various figures.

McCormick to Be Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., April 17—When the bust of Cyrus Hall McCormick, distinguished Virginia inventor, who, in 1831, constructed a reaping machine that was destined to revolutionize the farming industry, is unveiled at the Virginia State Capitol here Tuesday, the ceremony will be attended by several of the descendants of the founder of what is now known as the International Harvester Company, it was learned at the office of Gov. John Garland Pollard.

Montreal Cafés Disclose Leaks In System of Liquor Control

(Continued from Page 1)

generally, the idea that "You Montrealers have solved the problem of hog-tying John Barleycorn."

"Progress maybe," they had replied—"but solution?—Hardly. Better perhaps than under war-time prohibition. But plenty of rough spots still."

All this appeared to have changed. "Great success!" so came the general answer at University Club luncheon, Faculty Club dinner and in between. "You can buy your hard liquor in the government stores with no restriction whatever except that it must be one bottle at a time—you can even load your car full of with a chain-gang of men buying one bottle at a time. You can have wines and even champaignes with your restaurant and café meals. In the taverns you can buy satisfactory beer by the glass and have all the bottles you want delivered from licensed groceries. And it's so much trouble to absorb alcohol by the beer-route that you never, never—at least hardly ever—see a drunk on the streets."

That's the way it went—everything lovely—all that first day and "far into the night." I began to think that, conditions and opinions having stabilized so much, I might as well have stayed at home and done the job by calling up my Montreal friends and listening while they gave me their enthusiastic "Okay—Montreal!" over the phone.

Beer Taverns Visited

Then things began to happen—all because I stepped from the polite heights of club and office down onto the level of living traversed not by the down-and-out but by 95 per cent or more of Montreal's citizens.

At 10 p. m., that is, I began visiting a few of the very numerous beer taverns of the city's worker quarters. Their closing hour at 11 gave plenty of time to raise serious question with the day's assurances that "Nobody ever takes time to get drunk on beer!" It does sound bothersome even when the stuff is legally 4-4.5 per cent by weight or 5-7 per cent by volume (alcohol being 25 per cent lighter than water). But the bother of intoxication was evidently being overcome by both skill and long experience, with these made all the greater, apparently, by the denial of bars and the necessity of sitting at tables. Without any doubt whatever, skill and experience made it comparatively simple for a surprising number of the habitues to get fairly quickly to the stage of first, befuddlement, then of querulousness and pugnacity and still later to that of falling on the floor.

Later in my visit I was to have much fuller and more expert confirmation of the hour's evident rebuttal of the argument that "Nobody gets drunk on beer!" But in Montreal the closing of the sit-down beer taverns at 11 p. m. means the opening of the wine-and-beer-serving cafés, located close to the East End worker districts but on or near the city's main street of St. Catherine's. In all of these cafés the scene is much the same—a floorful of small tables surrounded by a ring of half-partitioned "cabinets" for greater privacy, with some tables occupied solely by young men, others by young men and young women, while at still others young women wait to be invited to the table of the newcomers. In a word, what looks like a restaurant but is in reality nothing but a wine and beer saloon frequented almost exclusively by street-walkers and their customers or "prospects."

Fiction of Food Provided

The procedure indicates all too plainly that both the café and its young women patrons depend for their existence upon that part of the liquor act which aims to give a citizen the pleasure of wine at his meals. For the moment one of the young women is seated, she proceeds to order beer or wine—anything up to champagne, except whisky or gin, these being sold only at the government stores. With the drinks comes, whether ordered or not, a well-worn, weary sandwich—poor thing, it, like the "wooden sandwich" of New York's Raines law, has been delivered to and taken back from one table after another without receiving the attention of anyone for days and nights—if not weeks and weeks—on end.

But it has served the purpose of indicating to the provincial Liquor Commission that the drinks have been a mere frill to the serving of food—and nobody can make legal complaint. Thus assisted to a perfectly legal standing by the rubber or bouncing sandwich, the drinks, of course, proceed to play their double part in the further action of the play. They have provided for the woman a standing and a platform such as she would find it difficult otherwise to obtain. They have, that is, enabled her to pay to the café proprietor what can perfectly appropriately be called her rent—her "office" rent.

Secondly, the wine or beer (wine and beer are said to work faster) proceed to induce the atmosphere of initial easy-goingness and later befuddlement deemed helpful to the acceptance of the young woman's proposals, not only of more and more drinks, but also of a short walk—"just around the corner." In certain other cafés, some of them highly popular with the questionable young women of the city and amazingly open and recognized by the entire population, the elevator makes unnecessary even the necessity of putting on one's hat.

Now no one can make repeated visits to Paris, London or Berlin without becoming more or less familiar with similar scenes and procedures. But nowhere on the Continent can the visitor encounter so many or such open, near-by and accessible establishments, nor—and this is the point—any that thus flourish with the direct help of laws alleged to represent a cool, calm, well-studied effort to control liquor and promote temperance!

Clubs of Easy Access

It is difficult, further, to absolve these same laws from a large share of blame, direct or indirect, for other by-products which enjoy similar acceptance and offer the utmost ease of entrance and observation. These are, first, a host of clubs which use the fiction of individual membership to break down the limitations put upon the ordinary serving of drinks, and second, the continuance of much of the red light district with all its disgraceful accompaniments, now supposedly wiped out.

Yes, the night's observations sufficed to refute the day's assurances and to confirm instead the belief of five years earlier that "the control plan here leaves certain rough spots."

Whatever its smooth spots, including excise duties and profits of around $15,000,000 to Provincial and Federal Governments, it certainly does not avail to keep numerous drunken men off the streets of the worker districts or off the tavern floors, nor a shocking number of scores and hundreds of befuddled young men away from the wine-table of the painted woman. Anyone who will abandon the short wavelength of contented white-collardom is forced in less than 18 hours of observation in Montreal to convince himself of that.

Who Loses Bass Drums, Bales of Wool And Push Carts? Just Ask the Police

Strange things, yes, very funny things are lost and found in Boston. In fact, one might say "everything from soup to nuts." What becomes of the vast amount of articles picked up on the streets, in stores, taxicabs and other places about the city? How many of them are returned and where do they go when the owners are not found?

The lost and found department of the Boston Police Department is a clearing house for this information. Into their hands come the hundreds of articles found by policemen on their beats, and by citizens of the city. Right now at the department's headquarters on Milk Street, a room is piled to the rafter with bicycles, radios, tires, baby carriages, bales of cotton and wool, etc., which will be sold at auction soon.

Under regulations of the department, all found articles must be kept one year. At the end of that time, if the owner has not been located, they may be sold, the proceeds going to the treasury of the city.

Taking care of this phase of the police department's work is no small task as Mr. William H. Gowell, property clerk, and Mr. Austin L. Long, his assistant, will tell you. For the job isn't just recording articles and waiting for someone to call for them.

"We use every means possible to locate the owners of lost articles even to the extent of doing considerable correspondence," Mr. Gowell pointed out. He cited an instance of a bale of wool which was found on a Boston street recently. When no one answered to newspaper advertisements, which is required by law, letters were written to wool houses in an effort to find the loser of the bale.

Articles turned into the lost and found department bring many a laugh to Mr. Gowell and Mr. Long. Such things as a bass drum and a pair of cymbals are some of the more humorous things found. How could anybody lose these noisy instruments without knowing it? you might ask. Well, it is a puzzle, not only to you but to everyone.

Here's some more odd items recently turned in to the department: a pawnbroker's sign of three balls, a sword, golf markers, electric vacuum cleaner, fuel tank, barber chair, typewriter, mimeograph machine, and a bag of coal.

The largest thing ever found, according to the recollection of Mr. Long, was a huge pushcart. It was found abandoned in the street and Mr. Long said he had to dismantle the entire cart to get it into the storeroom of the department.

Mr. Gowell has worked out a fine system in the lost and found department. Every article, its description, where found, when and by whom, is recorded in an alphabetical file. The department reports that although it utilizes every way possible to find the owners of lost goods, only a small percentage of them are returned. During the last police year, 286 articles were returned out of 1200 found.

Mr. Gowell runs through the files again for the reporter. He reads off more funny things that come into his department . . . scooters, skates, skis, skids, skins, oil stoves, sugar, false teeth, tennis racquets, tents, ice tongs, wheelbarrows, lawn roller, sewing machine, window shades . . . and he says he could go on for an hour without naming the same article twice.

"The reason more articles are not returned," Mr. Gowell wants all Bostonians to know, "is because most people do not take advantage of our service. When they lose something, they say 'Oh, well, it's probably gone for good.' But 9 out of 10, it isn't."

Registered at Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House over the week-end were the

Herbert Henry, St. Albans, N. Y.
Mrs. Edna S. Blanchard, Highland, Park, Ill.
M. A. Blanchard, Highland Park, Ill.
Fred A. Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Grace E. Lamphear, Staten Island, N. Y.
Grace Moon Davis, Fort Edward, N. Y.
Hazel P. Barnum, Glens Falls, N. Y.
Bianca S. Simon, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Jack Israel, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Lucy Turner Roehrich, New York, N. Y.
Gertrude M. Welty, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Flora Doyle, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Eleanor T. Lawrence, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Virginia McKenzie Willey, Ardsley-on-Hudson, N. Y.
Mrs. Claribel H. Warner, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Bessie Edward Andrews, Whitestone, N. Y.
Albert Andrews, Whitestone, N. Y.
Mrs. Ruth B. Rose, New York, N. Y.
Harry Frank Rose, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Amy Callaghan, New York, N. Y.
George H. Callaghan, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Elizabeth Holt Pfister, Winter Park, Fla.
Mrs. Elizabeth H. Carlson, Dayton, Ohio.
Harry Carlson, Dayton, Ohio.
Mrs. Elizabeth M. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
John Samuel Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Samuel E. Ramseyer, Larchmont, N. Y.
Mrs. Jennie F. Cohn, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Urilla Murle Brown, Washington, D. C.
Arthur L. Bloom, New York, N. Y.
Alexander H. Wedelstadt, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Gertrude Maude Fargher, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
Samuel H. Fargher, Queens Village, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Marion Stinchfield, Rutherford, N. J.
Mrs. Lydia Griffith Best, New York, N. Y.
Miss Werany Rose, New York, N. Y.
L. T. Snyder, Staten Island, N. Y.
S. J. Dallas, Staten Island, N. Y.
George T. Bean, New Britain, Conn.
Anna M. Jacobsen, Springfield, Mass.
Mabel P. Huley, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Laura E. Drake, New Rochelle, N. Y.
Miss Nellie M. Butterfield, New York, N. Y.
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Georgia Farms Decrease

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—Georgia farmers are awake to the dangers in erosion of their land, according to figures by Mr. DuPree Barrett, extension forester of the University System of Georgia. There were 55,000 less farms here in 1930 than in 1920 he says, largely due to the action of land erosion. Efforts are being made to seek state and federal aid to meet the problem.

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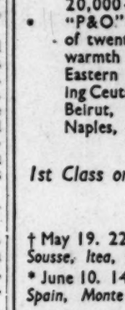

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Inland Waterways Revival Brings Up Fresh Problems For the Transport Puzzle

How Far Should They Be Placed in Competition With Railroads? How Much of Burden Should Taxpayer Pay? Other Questions Perplex

All Aboard, America—*Thirteenth of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Engineers led a trickle of jungle water across the wasp's waist of the New World at Panama and lowered the freight rates for two continents.

They dredged out the Mississippi River and replaced the wood-burning steamboats of the Mark Twain period with steel-ribbed coal-burners towing strings of barges; and finally, Canadians and Americans gathered round a table littered with blueprints and, with the serious joy of engineers, charted out the possible course for a great new canal from the head of the Great Lakes to the St. Lawrence and the sea—a canal that may some day bring salt-water steamers to the remote wheat ports in the deep interior of a great continent.

These are some of the contributions of engineers and waterways to the solution of America's transportation problem—as colorful and romantic a series of pictures as will be found anywhere in modern construction. Waterways today, when the Panama Canal and the Great Lakes are included, constitute the most serious competitors of the railroads for freight traffic.

But these huge developments, which have entered a period of renaissance, aided by governmental river and canal appropriations, and by direct subsidies to government-owned barge lines on Mississippi and Warrior Rivers, have brought attendant problems.

The question is, how far should the inland waterway system be pushed? It is a problem of pressing importance. The railroads are in a difficult position, President Roosevelt is drawing up plans for their rehabilitation. At the same time, the federal budget is in a precarious condition. How much more federal money should be turned over to the inland waterways for competition with the steam carriers?

Great Increase in Decade

During the past decade, waterborne traffic greatly increased. In 1921, net tons of commerce handled on such lines aggregated 82,000,000, while in 1929 the total was 171,000,000, an increase of more than 100 per cent. The Mississippi traffic formed part of the great waterway movement. Mississippi system traffic was 44,000,000 tons in 1921; it had jumped to 79,000,000 in 1929.

A study of the comparative costs of the waterway with the railroad systems of the United States has just been completed and published by the Brookings Institution in its volume, "The American Transportation Problem." Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the institution, offers some striking figures in this connection.

He estimates that between 1890 and 1931 the Federal Government spent on its internal waterways the huge total of $1,369,000,000. He figures that in the next 10 years, unless some check is put upon them, pending developments, exclusive of flood control and the St. Lawrence Canal, will take another $800,000,000. And then he proceeds to lay down the fundamental assumption that the public does not realize the element of subsidy that goes into canals and waterways.

Unaware of Hidden Costs

"From discussions of this problem extending over a period of more than 20 years, with leaders of public opinion," Dr. Moulton says, "the writer knows that most of them are not aware of the hidden costs in water transportation, or, if aware of them, were completely in the dark as to their magnitude . . . We subsidize the construction and maintenance of inland waterways for the purpose of diverting low grade traffic from the railroads.

"Then, when difficulties arise for the railways, we look to the Federal Treasury, that is to the taxpayers, for more subsidy in order to prevent bankruptcy and the essential transportation service. It is policies such as these which account in no small degree for the Government's financial plight at the present time. The taxpayers can be saved $100,000,000 annually by abandoning uneconomic waterway enterprises, and at the same time the financial condition of distressed railroads will be materially improved."

To substantiate his general conclusions, Dr. Moulton offers specific studies of some of the major waterway projects in the United States. For example, he takes up the historic New York State Barge Canal System, and out of a welter of statistics reaches the conclusion that "the taxpayers of the State of New York contribute over 10 mills per ton mile in order to make possible a slight reduction—amounting to 1 or 2 mills at most—in freight rates to shippers."

Taxpayers Pay Subsidy

Studying the Ohio River project he finds a 7.46 mill-per-ton-mile subsidy to shippers, paid by taxpayers in that enterprise. On the upper Mississippi he finds a taxpayers' subsidy for overhead of 33 mills per ton mile; and of 3 mills on the lower Mississippi.

Then examining the subsidy to the Inland Waterways Corporation which operates barges on the Mississippi and Warrior Rivers, he recalls that the original purpose of the corporation was "to show to private enterprise that money could be made from water transportaion," and quotes the available evidence showing that the enterprise has not succeeded in its purpose.

This evidence can be briefly compressed in the fact that from 1924 to 1931, inclusive, the corporation claims an eight-year profit of only $206,165. Allowing this profit, and ignoring the question of concealed subsidies, this compensation would hardly satisfy a private company, and Dr. Moulton points out that 4 per cent interest "on $24,000,000 of property and cash furnished by the Government, would be $960,000 a year."

The foregoing figures and illustrations show the nature of the controversy which has developed over the Government's assistance to waterway development and which is raging in Congress. The ultimate decision in this matter lies with legislators and with statisticians.

For the time being it may be pointed out that prior to the railway era, rivers and canals were the principal means of transportation, while in recent days, whether through subsidies or not, there has been a tendency to revive this part of the carrier system.

Big Yearly Tonnage

American inland waterways, exclusive of the Great Lakes, carried about 260,000,000 tons of freight in 1930, half of which was moved on rivers, and the other half on federal, state and private canals, and connecting channels. The aggregate navigable length of this inland river and canal system is 27,406 miles.

Waterways advocates point to traffic figures of the last few years as evidence that barge transportation on the Ohio River and the lower Mississippi River has proved more stable than general business and has actually grown in comparison with rail transport.

According to Mr. W. C. Culkins, secretary of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, the Ohio River carried a greater ton-mileage of freight in 1931 than in 1930. Though the total loadings of 18,071,000 tons represented a decline, partly due to steel shutdowns, the average distance for shipments was extended from 66 miles to 82.3 miles. At Memphis, which gives a measure of the lower Mississippi traffic, the totals of river-borne commerce in 1930 and 1931 were the highest in the city's history, combined imports and exports being more than $92,000,000 in 1930 and $86,000,000 in 1931.

Rivers, Public Highways

Making reply to the charge that heavy "concealed costs" for water transportation are covered in taxes, the Mississippi Valley Association points out that Congress as early as 1796 declared all navigable rivers to be "public highways," and in 1882 provided that no tolls or operating charges shall be levied on vessels on any canal or improved waterway belonging to the nation, the Panama Canal later being excepted.

"It is," it says, "a peculiarly weak argument for railroad protagonists to demand that the mere beginnings of traffic on a stream like the lower Mississippi, still uncompleted, shall be charged rates which each year would compensate for the entire 50 years' investment in the improvement."

Like other forms of transportation that have been subsidized in the beginning, modernized waterways, it is argued, must have time to build up a volume of traffic over which the initial costs can be spread without being prohibitive. But some investigators of the inland routes question whether any except a very few can justify themselves even on this basis.

Now the St. Lawrence

In addition to the interior waterways, the Panama Canal was opened to shipping in 1914, and the great St. Lawrence waterway project is now under consideration. The cost of the Panama Canal, including interest at 3 per cent, is estimated to have been $540,000,000. Tonnage to and from the Far East passing through the canal has greatly increased: from 220,000 in 1920, for example, to 2,192,000 tons in 1925.

But unlike the other waterway tive forms of transportation, the toll system has been retained on the Panama Canal, and tolls are so adjusted that the enterprise has been placed on a self-sustaining basis.

If the St. Lawrence project is eventually undertaken, it is argued by economists that the toll system should be instituted, so that the full cost of the enterprise can be imposed on those who use the facilities, rather than distributed among the taxpayers in concealed subsidies.

Cost Estimates Differ

Estimates differ as to the ultimate cost of the St. Lawrence Canal. The estimate made by Dr. Moulton is $600,000,000 for the total cost, including deepening outer and inner harbors on the lakes and providing necessary port facilities. If the cost of the power development is added to the foregoing, Dr. Moulton computes the total cost at nearly $1,000,000,000.

The basic argument for the huge St. Lawrence seaway project is that it would greatly reduce the cost of transportation between the interior and tidewater, particularly for grain. Grain ships from Europe would come right to the grain elevators of the interior ports, it is argued.

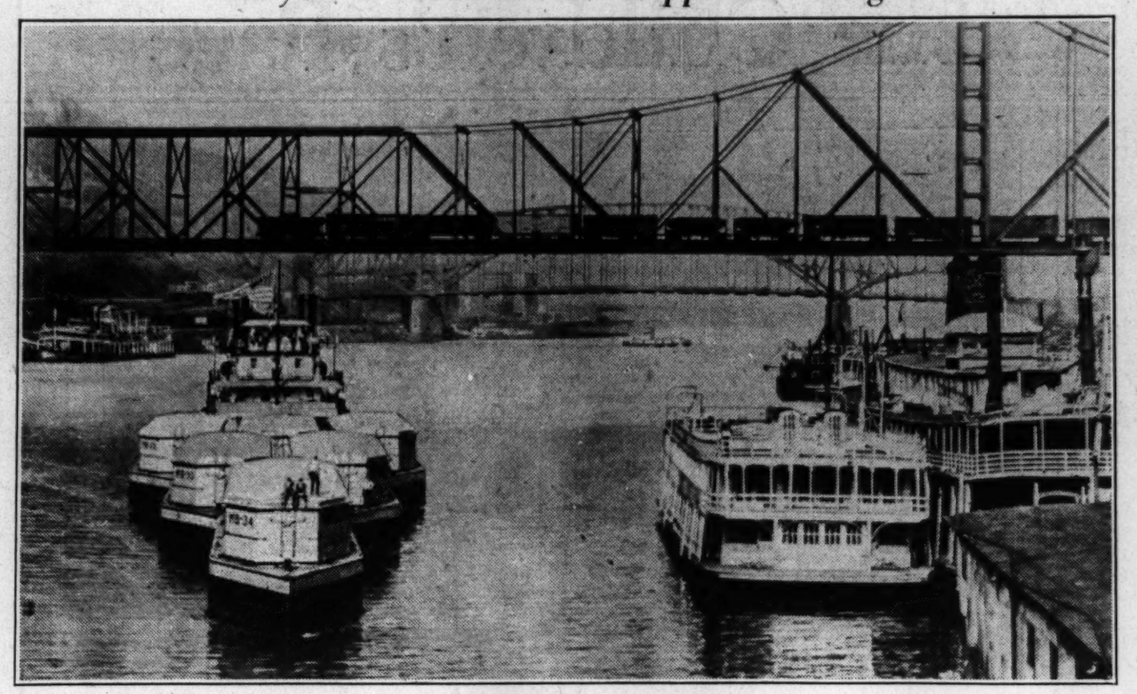
A treaty has been negotiated with Canada on the proposal, but it awaits approval by the United States Senate.

Whatever the effect of the proposed canal, it is certain that it would not assist the competitive railroad carriers, and the representatives of these lines have appeared in Washington to resist the proposal to the utmost. This is the newest and most important additional item which has been added to America's transportation problem, and it once more indicates the need of considering the country's transportation system as an integrated whole.

Youngstown Steel Operations

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 17—Operations of steel mills in this district this week are at 22 per cent of capacity, an increase of 3 per cent over the previous week. Operations a year ago were at 26 per cent.

They Even Streamline Mississippi River Barges



Top, Wide World. Bottom, by a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW TYPE BARGES CUT COSTS

Top—Tow of Six Barges Nested to Form Raft That Cuts Water Cleanly. Bottom—Progress of Waterway Improvement by Means of Deep River Channels and Canals in the Central and Eastern Areas of United States.

Chilean Poet Goes to Madrid As Consul for Her Country

Señorita Godoy Has Won Fame at Home and in Spain Under the Pen Name of Gabriela Mistral

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Behind the announcement of the appointment of Señorita Lucila Godoy as Consul in Madrid lies a graceful Chilean compliment to the mother country and an effort to recruit the best intellectual forces in the service of the Government abroad.

Señorita Godoy is a Chilean poet, better known abroad by her pen name of Gabriela Mistral. She is recognized as the author of some of the noblest poetic expressions in the Castillian tongue and her works have won fame and admiration in Spain.

Her appointment to the premier consul post in Spain is the result of a canvass among the Chilean and Spanish communities and a desire on the part of the Government to have such a representative in a country with whom its ties are principally of an intellectual and spiritual character.

It was a quarter of a century ago that Gabriela Mistral first became known in Chile. Under that pseudonym some verses were published in the provincial press. These verses flashed with the genius of an inspired poet and were traced to Señorita Godoy, then a modest school teacher in her native village of Vicuña. Within five years her poetry and political endeavors for women and children made her a national figure.

In 1920 she was sent as the head of a scholastic commission to Mexico, where the Government there claimed her services and for whom she wrote a special book of poems for school children. On leaving she was honored by the Government and one of the colleges was named after her. Afterwards she undertook several educational missions and toured the United States and Europe, lecturing on South American literature. In New York she published her most famous collection of poems under the title of "Desolación."

In 1926 Señorita Godoy commenced a fruitful international career. She became the acknowledged leader of the Chilean delegation at Geneva and was appointed Secretary of the Institute of Intellectual Coöperation under the auspices of the League of Nations. In the following year she represented the Chilean Government at the Locarno Educational Congress.

It was in 1927 and once more at Geneva, however, that she found work in a sphere in which she has always been interested. The League of Nations asked her to take charge of the Institute of Cinematographic Education created in Rome. In this capacity and as an ardent educationalist who wished to see the cinema utilized for the best ends she visited many countries in the new and old worlds.

In transferring her definite residence to Madrid, Señorita Godoy will be relieved of all the routine consular work and her main efforts will be directed toward stimulation of intellectual relations between the two countries.

New England Bottle Makes Trip to Norway

WASHINGTON, April 17 (AP)—A drift bottle, released off the Southern Georges Bank by the Bureau of Fisheries on April 21, 1931, has been returned to the Department of Commerce after having been recovered near Hammerfest, Norway, 4550 miles distant from the point of release.

The Commerce Department said the bottle, set adrift in an effort to determine how the drift of ocean currents affected certain species of commercial fishes, was picked up 683 days later by Norwegian fishermen.

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The Children's Page

Eleanor and the Garden Contest

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

BRUCE and Benjy looked very sober as they examined the overturned window boxes and searched for the cherished garden seeds with which they had confidently expected to win prizes in the flower exhibit of the garden contest.

"Is—is much harm done?" faltered Eleanor. "I—I tried to put the dirt back as well as I could."

She sounded so distressed that Benjy found it impossible to be cross, though he felt dismal enough as he looked at the wreck of the carefully tended little gardens. "It would have been better, I think, if you hadn't tried to put them back at all. Maybe we could have planted the seeds again—some of them, at least. But this way, they are scattered all through the boxes," he said, shaking his head. "Some of them are down at the bottom. They probably won't amount to anything now."

"And some of them were swept up, most likely," added Bruce. "Couldn't you see that plants were beginning to come up?"

"Why, Bruce," broke in Nina, so full of sympathy for all three cousins that she hardly knew what to say. "Eleanor didn't know about the gardens when she came up here. She was thinking of her doll house. And those plants were just beginning to send up such tiny shoots of green you could hardly see them—only a few were beginning to come up. Can't you get some of the same kind of seeds and start them again?"

"We sent away for these. They were special. It's too late to get any more of the same kind and get them planted in time to do any good. I suppose the first prize will go to Donald Ketcham again, after all." Bruce spoke in short, jerky sentences. He was intensely disappointed, for he had worked hard and had set his heart on winning a prize.

"Could—couldn't you buy plants anywhere?" ventured Eleanor. "At home you can buy them in stores. I have enough money to pay for them."

An Unhappy Beginning

"No, this is to be all our own work," explained Benjy. "And we're awfully anxious to have a good exhibit this year. Donald Ketcham has been winning first prize in the Junior Gardeners' contest for two years, and we wanted to win it ourselves this year. Well, no use crying over spilled window-boxes," he added, trying to smile, for Eleanor looked almost ready to cry.

And indeed, she was keeping back the tears only with the greatest effort, though she was not at all in the habit of crying. But the thought that on the very first day of her visit she had spoiled her cousins' chances of winning a prize in the Junior Gardeners' contest made her wish she had never left the city, where no one bothered about garden contests.

"Maybe you'll win a prize yet if you work extra hard on your kitchen gardens," said Nina comfortingly.

"We haven't any rare plants there—only carrots and things," replied Bruce shortly.

Eleanor was so quiet for the rest of the day that Mrs. Wilson was somewhat troubled. She had hoped that her lively little niece would thoroughly enjoy her stay in Elmwood, and she felt that the visit was not starting at all in the way she had hoped. Eleanor was subdued, Bruce unusually quiet, and though Benjy was making an effort to be polite, he, too, seemed greatly disappointed over something.

As the playroom was over the garage wing of the house, Mrs. Wilson, busy in her own room, had heard nothing of the incident of the overturned boxes. Something had gone wrong, she felt sure, but as no one gave her the story, she wisely decided to ask no questions but to await developments.

"Do you suppose mother could do anything about it?" Benjy had asked his brother.

"What could she do?" returned Bruce. "Anyway, I don't like tattletales."

As for Eleanor, she was trying hard to think of some way to make up to her cousins for the damage she had done. All sorts of schemes occurred to her, and she turned them over busily. She thought of building trellises with trailing rose vines; of sending to Mr. Vernon for special ivy plants; of planting gardens like those in the park at home, with designs of crossed flags, or possibly the words "Elmwood" or "Welcome" grown in plants of various colors. But when she mentioned these ideas to her cousins, they laughed outright, in spite of their worries, and told her that such plans were far beyond the Junior Gardeners.

In the Play Room

Eleanor was feeling unusually forlorn as she climbed the stairs to her room that evening. The visit wasn't starting at all as she had expected, and she wished heartily that she was back at home. Then she thought it would be comforting to have a glimpse of the familiar doll house. To be sure, it was her afternoon visit to the doll house that had brought about all this trouble, but she knew enough now to beware of boxes of dirt—she was sure of that. And the doll house seemed like a bit of home in a strange country. But as she drew near the playroom, she saw a light there, and heard her cousins' voices through the open door.

"Well, our chances of winning first place are gone, that's sure," said Benjy ruefully, and Eleanor could see him poking gently about in the window boxes.

"And all on account of that old doll house," added Bruce bitterly.

Eleanor didn't wait to hear any more. She trudged off to bed feeling more homesick and unhappy than ever.

But she was not in the habit of moping about, so the next morning, as she started to school under Nina's neighborly care, she was more like her own lively little self.

She liked school immensely, for everyone was friendly, and even Donald Ketcham, who seemed to be so unpopular with her cousins, grinned at her across the schoolroom, and chose her on his side when Miss Bennett announced that they might have a geography match.

"Why shouldn't they be?" returned Nina in a matter-of-fact tone. "You smile at everybody, and of course they smile back. I suppose some of them felt that you might be hard to get acquainted with, coming from the city. But you aren't a bit that way. But you want to be careful," she added, "what crowd you get into."

"What crowd?" asked Eleanor in surprise. "Why, don't you all play together?"

"Oh, no, of course not," said Nina. "Bruce and Benjy and Kathy and Ted and some of the rest of us play together. And Donald and Jimmy and Anne and a few others live on the hill and have great big houses. Some people think a gardener helps Donald with his garden, and that's why he always gets first prize. And then across the tracks live the families that work in the mills—Susan and Frank Hunmacka and Peter Mureska and some of those; and Jinny and Joe Blaine."

"Hm-hmm!" said Eleanor slowly. "Well," she added briskly, "I like all of them. They all smile at me and make me feel at home."

The County Fair

"I have an announcement that I think will please you," said Miss Bennett, after recess. "If the Junior Gardeners have a very good exhibit in the Spring Garden Contest, we are going to be allowed to take it to the big fair at the county seat."

"Are all the little towns around going to have the same chance?" asked Donald.

Miss Bennett nodded. "And the winning town gets a set of fine apparatus for its playground. Is there any discussion?"

"This will give us a chance to show Montrose what we can do," said Donald eagerly. "They beat us at the field meet last fall, and maybe we can show what Elmwood can do in a garden show."

"Of course Montrose is a bigger school," said Bruce.

"We'll try, anyway," responded Miss Bennett.

Bruce didn't look very well pleased with the idea. "It's all right for Donald to talk," he said moodily, as they walked home from school. "He probably has his garden well under way. But Benjy and I won't have such a wonderful exhibit."

"Well," said Eleanor, eager to comfort her cousins if she could. "Isn't the important thing to have a good exhibit for Elmwood, no matter who has it?"

Bruce stared at her in amazement. "I want to have a good exhibit myself."

"Well, of course we want to do our part for Elmwood, too," added Benjy.

"What's the matter, Eleanor?" asked Nina, for Eleanor had suddenly stood still.

"Oh!" cried Eleanor, her face fairly shining with eagerness. "I've just thought of something! Maybe I can help you win a prize, after all. I want to talk to Aunt Helen." And to the surprise of the others, she said not another word, but fairly flew down the sidewalk toward home.

(To be concluded)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

ON THE WHITE HOUSE LAWN

The merry shouts of children are again heard in the dignified corridors at the White House at Washington, and on the lawn, where a corner under the great trees has been made into a playground for President Roosevelt's grandchildren. Six-year-old Anna Eleanor Dall and her small brother "Buzzie" are at this particular moment enjoying their sand box, but there are also swings, slides and many other jolly things provided for their play time.

The Queen of Sheba and the Lamb

IT WAS spring in Shetland and Essa was glad to feel the warm sunshine once more, and to be able to run over the moors instead of being shut up in the tiny kitchen of the little stone cottage. But she was lonely, for her brother, Sigurd, spent all his spare time at the wharves, for the herring boats, or "drifters," as they are called, were preparing to go out, and sometimes he could get odd jobs and bring home a few pennies which were very welcome in the little household.

So Essa was forced to amuse herself. Her favorite playground was the hill that rose in back of the cottage on which there was an "evie," the remains of a prehistoric village, with narrow little shelters of stone and a circular wall, half broken away. One day she met a strange man who told her about the queer people, perhaps the Picts, not much larger than children, who once lived there, and he showed her the flat stone, with two footprints hollowed out, where the chief stood to receive the homage of his people.

* * *

From that time on Essa often stood in those footprints and imagined that she was queen, only she did not quite like the idea of strange little men dressed in skins of wild beasts for subjects. One morning, as she was wishing for a gentler kingdom, she heard a wee sound in the heather, and, searching in the thick underbrush, she found a tiny lamb which had become separated from his mother. Usually, in Shetland, they burn the heather every fall, but this piece of ground had been neglected, and the poor lamb had not been able to find a way out.

Essa took the little creature in her arms and brought it inside the walls, pulled the briars out of its fleece, and, when she came back from luncheon, she brought a bottle of warm milk. Essa's father and mother were so busy setting out cabbage plants in the "plantie crub," a circular "crib" that provides shelter against the sea winds, that they did not have much time to talk with their little girl, but her grandmother, who stayed in the house and knit the soft Shetland wool, asked her what she did all day long on the hill.

"I play I'm a queen," replied Essa.

"Then you must be a bonnie queen, and be kind to all your people and true to every stranger. It's a deal of work to be a good queen."

In fact, Essa found it so. Her subject would look for her every morning, and he really needed a name. As his home was the Pictish village, she called him Pixey, and then she tried to choose a name for herself. The only queens she knew about were the Queen of Sheba and good Queen Bess, who was Queen of England when the Spanish Armada was wrecked on those very islands, and Queen Edna, who, according to the stories her grandmother told, wove a magic banner for her son, who was a Jarl of Shetland.

She decided that Sheba was the most appropriate name, and then there was a crown to be made, first of bluebells, then, as the summer wore on, she found some white heather. Pixey was growing into a fine lamb with a coat of reddish brown, called "moiret," moor red, a color much used in the knitting, and Essa realized more and more clearly that he must belong to somebody. Her father's lambs were all accounted for, and quite likely it was Farmer Duncan's, who had the next croft half a mile away. So one day when she saw him going to cut his peat she ran after him, with Pixey obediently following, and asked him if he had lost a lamb.

"I am missing one," he replied, "but since you rescued this little fellow from the heather he is partly yours. Tomorrow I'll bring up my pot of paint and we'll mark him."

* * *

In Shetland the sheep run wild over the moors and each owner marks his own. Essa was glad that Farmer Duncan used red, for that seemed a royal color, and when he told her she might put the paint on she made a little ring around his head. At least Farmer Duncan thought it was a ring, but she knew it was a crown, and she imagined she was loaning hers to Pixey just to teach him how to wear it.

When winter came Essa did not see Pixey very often. Farmer Duncan's sheep had a stone shelter where they could go in storms, but Pixey more often went to the evie on the hill, and Essa sometimes climbed up to throw turnips in for him. His wool grew thick and fine and soft, and in the spring he was ready for "rooin," for Shetland fleece is not sheared, but plucked, when it is ready to fall.

One fine day, when Essa was passing Farmer Duncan's cottage, he called to her, and, when she went inside, he spread on the table before her some pieces of silver.

"The fleece of the lamb you found was excellent," he said, "and half of the money I received for it is yours. You earned it by taking care of the little fellow. Be careful and don't lose it on your way home."

Essa could hardly believe that so much money was really hers. How proud she was when she put it in her mother's lap and said that she had earned it.

"Bless your heart," exclaimed her mother, "what a good girl you are!" and Sigurd, who sometimes acted as if girls did not count, opened his eyes wide.

"You were a true and bonnie queen," said her grandmother, "and Pixey was a faithful subject, too." Then she added after a moment, "We can't all be queens, but if we want to help there is usually some way to do it."

The Adventures of Waddles

OUR FAMILY ALBUM WELL PORTRAYS THE MODES AND STYLES OF OTHER DAYS.
1
JUST SEE HOW GRANDPA BRANT LOOKED WHEN HE CYCLED OFF TO WORK AT TEN.
2
AND AUNT MATILDA GLOWED WITH PRIDE WHEN SHE TOOK HER FIRST AUTO RIDE.
3
THEY TRAVELED SLOW,- ENJOYED EACH MILE,- BUT NOW WE FIND THAT SPEED'S THE STYLE.
4

DRAWN for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ask These:

Q. Why are corn and potatoes like Chinese idols?

A. Because they have ears that can't hear and eyes that can't see.

Q. What is it that divides by uniting and unites by dividing?

A. Scissors.

Q. Why is your nose like the letter V in civil?

A. Because it is between two I's (eyes).

Q. What does a 50-gun ship weigh with all her crew on board?

A. She weighs anchor.

Peter's Practicing

Peter did his practicing,
But goodness, how he wiggled!
He drummed a bit,
And hummed a bit,
And squirmed about and wriggled.

Peter watched the clock, of course,
Saw fifteen minutes lagging,
They crawled along
And drawled along,
Like Peter's fingers, dragging.

Peter practiced half an hour,
And honestly stuck to it.
That day 'twas fun,
And he was done
Almost before he knew it!

J. Lilian Vandevere

The Mail Bag

Philip Goes to Camp

Portland, Oregon

Dear Sammie Simpson (Snubs's Boss):

I am so glad to know your name, and I do think Snubs Simpson sounds so nice. Sammie, I must tell you about my camping trip last week, and you can tell Snubs, because a great big collie, named Tam, came with us.

My mother is a Camp Fire Guardian, and her group—The A'konwi-se, is made up of high school girls. When they go on hikes I always go, too. Mother says that I might as well be a Camp Fire Boy until I am old enough to be a Cub in the Boy Scouts, which I hope to be in two years, when I am eight.

Last Friday, as soon as the girls were out of school, they came over to our house with their bed rolls and food, and at 5 o'clock the bus came for us. My special friend David, who is five, came with us, and Tam, the collie, who is five too.

We reached the Kiwanis Lodge at Camp Numanu, at half-past six, and David and I counted the cots and found that 40 girls could sleep there. There was a wide fireplace in the Lodge, and David and I carried in long pieces of wood for the fire. When we were in bed we watched the funny shapes of the shadows as they danced and stretched themselves on the rafters.

The waterfall near the windows where we lay sang so sweetly, and in the morning David and I tried to make little dams with wood and stones, but the little streams fell too fast. There was a wide log, covered with lichens and moss, lying across a stream in front of the Lodge, and we played on this. We pretended I was a Snorty Bear and David was the Indian Brave guarding the lodge and the squaws inside. We fell into the creek a couple of times, but as Mother says, "What does a little water matter?"

David and I loved best of all the Firemaker's lunch which we ate in the woods. Mary Carol, one of the girls, who is a Woodgatherer, had to supervise this lunch in order to get her next rank as Firemaker. All of the girls, Mother, David and I, went on a long hike over trails and hills until we came to a pretty place by a stream with mossy banks and moss hanging from the trees, and here Mary Carol decided to build the fire. We gathered dry moss and dry sticks. Mother found some thick pieces of dry bark with resin on them, and we soon had a hot fire.

The girls cut green sticks from the bushes by the stream, and after they had trimmed off the twigs, they made sharp points on them. Mother passed round the "wienies" and we each stuck one on the sharp point and held the green stick over the fire. Then when they sizzled long enough and the juice ran out, we put them inside of buttered rolls, and oh, weren't they good! We also had baked potatoes, toasted buns and oranges.

In the evening, when the stars were out, there was a Council Fire, and the girls were awarded their honors. What David and I liked was to see the girls in their ceremonial gowns, walking around the council fire with old Tam following Ruth, who was at the end of the line. He walked so slowly, keeping time with the singing, that he just seemed to know a Council Fire is a very important occasion as Mother says.

We came back to Portland late on Sunday, and the girls sang all the way home. David and I didn't want to come back to town, as there were so many interesting little rivers where we could build dams. "Numanu," the name of the Camp, means "beaver" in Indian language, and David and I liked being beavers.

Do be sure, dear Sammie, to tell Snubs about Tam being a Camp Fire Dog, and also do be sure to roast some wienies on a green stick the next time you go camping, because they are so good. Philip C.

[After reading Philip's interesting letter, we are sure that other boys and girls will want to write about their good times at camp.—Ed.]

Sutton Coldfield, Warwickshire, Eng.

Dear Editor:

We live in a beautiful little spot in Warwickshire named Sutton Coldfield, which has a very large and natural park well known in England. It has many beautiful woods, pools and large stretches of golden gorse and purple heather. Besides this, many animals roam about it such as cows, horses, donkeys, rabbits and foxes.

We are very fortunate having a garden that overlooks the park. In the garden we have a nice little summer house in which we have great fun.

I should be glad to correspond with a girl my age (11), from the United States. Doreen Mary O.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Marilyn C. (6), Berkeley, Calif.—Interested in music.
Phyllis A. (7), Berwyn, Ill.
Louise W. (7), Clarendon, Va.
Phyllis A. (11), DeKalb, Ill.
Betty P. (11), Boonton, N. J.—Interested in drawing, reading, Scouting, swimming and collecting stamps.
Doris F. (12), Newark, N. J.—Especially from foreign lands. Belongs to Girl Scouts.
Helen B. (12), Newark, N. J.—Especially from foreign lands. Exchange snapshots.
Betty S., Hastings-on-Hudson.

Boys

Jack M. (10), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in art, craft work, reading and hiking.
William G. (12), Stoddard, N. H.—Exchange stamps.

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The Home Forum

Oxford and the Drama

WHEN he first thought of going on the stage, Sir John Martin - Harvey wrote to Irving to inquire whether he ought to prepare for theatrical life by taking up residence at Oxford. "Well," replied Sir Henry, "it is not essential." Talking over this matter on one occasion, Sir John observed to me that the universities have always been extremely guarded in their attitude toward the theater "And very rightly so, in my opinion," he went on. "Art is two-edged. It can be used to reveal all sorts of hidden and unsuspected beauty. But it may easily be made the excuse for much that is undesirable."

An experience in my Oriel days may bear out Sir John's first observation. A play-reading society to which I belonged was accustomed every Saturday evening, in the rooms of one of its members, to read some ancient or modern drama. Such was our satisfaction with the excellence of our performances that the day inevitably arrived when we began to feel that a somewhat more public opportunity for the display of our abilities would not be amiss. Flushed with enthusiasm, we deputed one of our more eloquent members to seek the Provost's permission to give a public exhibition of our histrionic talents. To our immediate chagrin and subsequent gratitude, this permission was peremptorily refused. Perhaps the Provost disapproved of public performances in general. Or perhaps (for he was a man of great wisdom) while realizing that many public performances are delightful entertainments, he doubted whether our own particular effort could reasonably be included in that category.

The latter is very probably the true explanation of this dashing of our dramatic ambitions. For plays are frequently enough given in other parts of the university to make any general embargo on them by one particular college unlikely. The O. U. D. S. is said to be the most famous amateur dramatic society in the world; and many colleges, such as Magdalen, Keble, and Exeter, annually present plays with exquisite charm in the gardens and meadows of the university. In doing so they continue (or resume) a tradition that goes back right to the beginning of modern history. As long ago as 1536 it is recorded that Magdalen college gave a performance of a comedy entitled "The Fisher Caught," and four years later a new generation of undergraduates attempted a tragedy.

* * *

Cambridge, too, was not behindhand. In the year that Magdalen tried out its paces in comedy, St. John's College at the rival university presented Aristophanes's *Plutus*. Twenty-eight years later Elizabeth herself came to Cambridge, and was entertained with sermons and plays. The performances were given in the chapel of King's, one of the architectural wonders of Europe, the

"Immense
And glorious work of fine intelligence"

that Wordsworth celebrated in one of his greatest sonnets.

The first play presented was by Plautus, and Dr. F. S. Boas, in his delightful account of the "University Dramatists," tells us that the Queen listened it out with the most intense interest, though her retinue showed signs of boredom. A slight doubt appears to be cast on the honesty of the Queen's interest when one learns that the whole entertainment was given at her expense. Since she was paying for it all, the frugal Elizabeth doubtless resolved at the start that she would get full value for her money. To an Oxonian brought up with a proper scorn for the other university, this seems an eminently fair and reasonable explanation of an otherwise inexplicable phenomenon.

* * *

When Elizabeth came to Oxford, there was a very different atmosphere from that surrounding her Cambridge visit. Instead of boredom that would have overspread the whole proceedings at Cambridge, had there not been financial reasons to the contrary, the very air at Oxford stirred with a lively and vigorous interest. The first play presented to her was the story of Palamon and Arcite. So great was the rush to obtain seats at this entertainment, that the staircase leading to the Hall of Christ Church, where the performance was given, collapsed under the strain. Cambridge people say that the fact that the staircase collapsed is no proof that there was a crowd to see the entertainment—Oxford buildings are so old that they fall down if one so much as looks at them. But this, of course, is mere prejudice. I mention it merely to show to what lengths Cambridge men will go in their futile attempts to belittle what all Oxford men are convinced is the greatest university in the world. Cambridge comments on Oxford are indeed regrettably lacking in that charming courtesy, that generosity of appreciation, that noble anxiety to see the good points of its rival, which distinguish all Oxford comments on Cambridge.

Christ Church is an extremely grand and imposing place. It is probably the only college in the world that has a cathedral as chapel for its undergraduates. Therefore, when James I came to be entertained in Oxford in August, 1605, it is not surprising that it was again in Christ Church Hall that plays were got up for his benefit. Here comes a sad part of the story. The first play that was acted for him — *Alba* — annoyed him so much that it was only by the intercessions of the chancellors both of Oxford and Cambridge that he was prevented from leaving before the piece was half over. On the second night, *Ajax Flagellifer* was given, concerning which James remarked that he was tired when the performance began, but much more tired when it was finished. The third evening, the bill was filled by *Vertumnus sive Annus Recurrens*. The King's comment on this play does not appear to be preserved, but some people see significance in the fact that he went to sleep in the middle. James is often said to have been a fairly intelligent man, but how can one really believe this when his conduct at Oxford is remembered?

To be serious for a moment, however, it is interesting to observe that, even in those long distant days, there was a certain rivalry between actors and authors. In 1601 Shakespeare and his fellows went on tour. When they came in due course to Cambridge, they were greeted, by a dramatist of St. John's, as "glorious vagabonds" . . .

"With mouthing words that better wits have framed," he says, "They purchase lands, and now Esquiers are namde." And that even in the early seventeenth century Oxford and Cambridge did not entirely escape criticism is proved by these words that this same writer gives to one of his characters:

"Knights, Lords, and lawyers should
be Lodg'd and dwel
Within those over stately heapes
of stone
Which doting syres in old age did
erect."

HAROLD HOBSON.

Early Morning in the Fields

A knocking at the door.
Five o'clock!
Why did I promise to go hunting for
vegetables at dawn?
Out of bed. Wow! How cold it is.
Quick! On with the vest, shirt, flannel bags, thick shoes, sweater
and muffler.
Where's my cap?
In the hall the rest of the party are
waiting in semidarkness.
Off we go, out into the crisp morning.
How refreshing is the untouched air!
Cold, sweet and clean.
Away we tramp to the fields,
And there, shining like ivory buttons
on a thick green coat,
Are the mushrooms.
Later someone asks how many I
have picked.
I dare not answer. I have been
watching the sun
Coming over the distant hills.
Faint, pale gold at first,
Then deeper and deeper
Until he arrives in his full glory for
a new day.
I am told to stop hunting
And come home to bath and breakfast.
The others count the mushrooms
they have gathered.
I am very sorry. I have none.
Yet I have brought back something
infinitely sweet to me.

L. E. LOVELL.

For an Expatriate

He is encompassed with an urge for
home
When Spring comes strewing forth
her new release,
No petaled fingers of the crocus buds
can ease
Nostalgic hauntings, urging him to
roam.

He knows—
A twisted pathway wanders by each
tree,
And moonlight coldly gilds the patient stalks
Where soon the velvet-headed
timothy
Shall sway to brittle accents as he
walks.

There grows—
About him veiled in many broken
phrases
Dull charts and rules, the day's entwining bonds,
The clean delight of white midsummer daisies
Appearing through the misty curtained dawns.

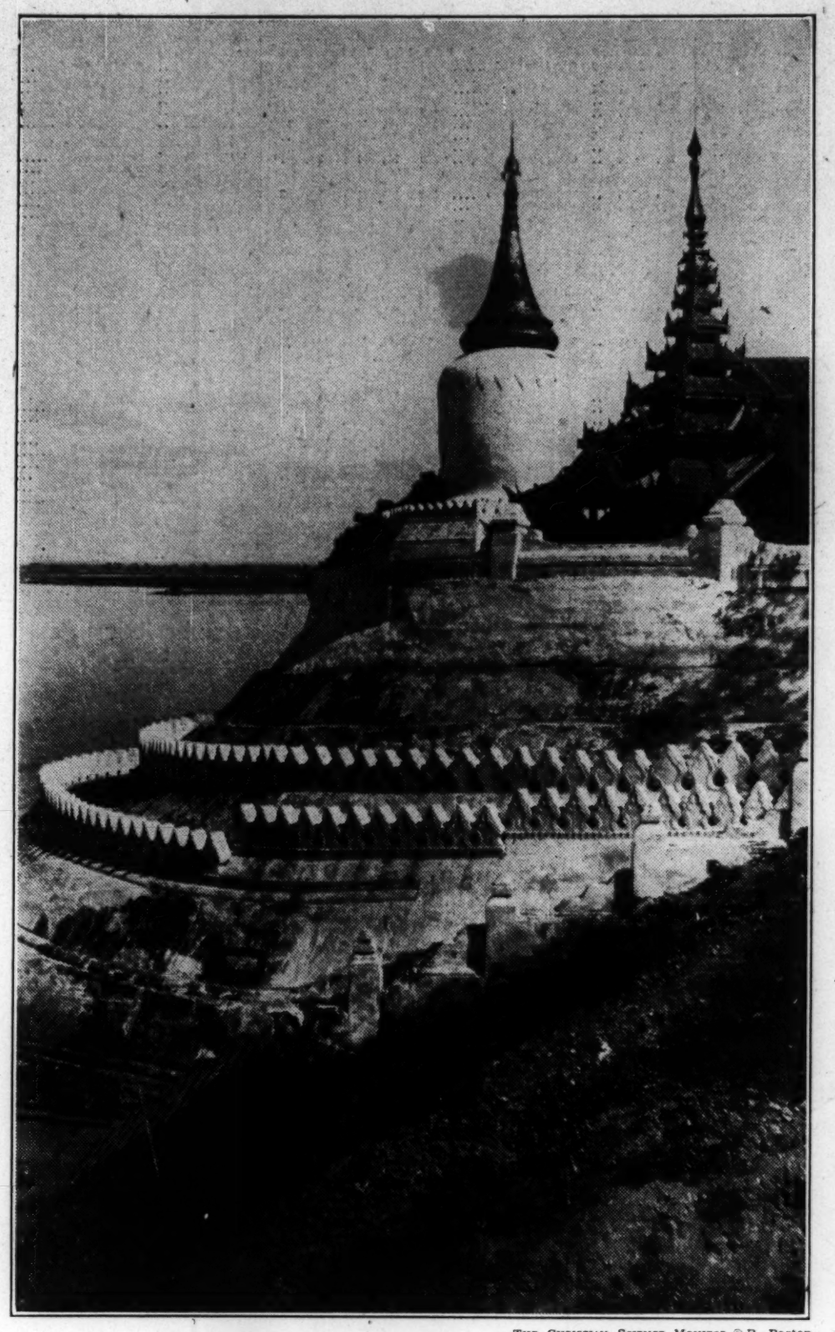
Evening brings a respite from this
yearning,
(Inveterate dispenser of contents)
He scans the city skyline and invents
Wild flowers where some colored
lights are burning.

JOHN C. RITCHEY.

"I Bethought Me Of Henry Bond"

Henry Bond I had come to know first when I had jammed the lock of my desk, and had sent to ask him to mend it. I came in to find him bending over the desk, a bag of tools beside him. He touched his forelock, as he did always before speaking, and said, his voice falling a note sadly: "He won't unlock, you locked him all right." The voice grew eager and then fell again, amusedly: "Yes, he locked right enough, but he won't unlock.—Ye-es." A bit sadly we stood facing our problem. "I'll have to take him off." Again the tone fell a shade. "Will that be difficult?" I asked. "No, oh no I can take him off; well yes, I can take him off," and the tone rose a note. I left him at that and went out-of-doors. Coming back, I stopped beneath my window; the air was filled with a rich, though muted, humming. Cautious as I tried to be, he must have heard my footstep, for I came up the stairs into silence. As I reëntered the room he was carrying the lock to the window, screwing up his large face and cocking his best eye to see what was amiss. Then, with his big hands, he showed me what the key wanted. "He don't catch," he explained; "he needs another piece"—the piece indicated was microscopic. The tone now was eager, confident; he was at grips with the difficulty. "I'll take him away with me," he said positively. "You musn't lock with him, for you'd lock him again," he chuckled; "he locks right enough but he don't unlock." He gathered up his tools. "And what do I owe you?" I asked. "We-ell," he spoke with surprise—the job he saw as important, but the payment!—"but I ain't made him yet; no, I ain't made him ye-et." "I may be out when you bring the key," I said, "I would much rather pay you now." "Oh, well," he soothed, conceding to my impatience, "sixpence would it be perhaps?" naming the sum as if he just hoped it might be permissible. I produced the sixpence and he took it reluctantly, the key not being mended yet, as from one whose impetuosity must be humoured, saying that was kind of me, unnecessarily kind. "Thankee ma'am, thank you very kindly." . . .

To portray Bond one would have to reproduce the tones of that voice, gentle, unexcited; yet within its restrained limits rich and so variable. I knew Bond well for fifteen years. yet I never heard him speak without marvelling at the quality of that voice. He was a musician. With a royal humility he righted locks and mended water pipes, because his bell-founding had fallen away; but by calling and long careful training he was a church bell-founder, and when he was casting a bell he could hear the note of it seconds before it came to most ears. He and his trade were akin; heavy-looking and unwieldy in body, every contact with his spirit revealed a rare fineness of casting. One summer morning eight years ago at Calendars a cherished little godchild of six years old pleaded to be "sent on a message, alone." Racking my brain for an errand close enough at hand, and on our side of the street, I bethought me of Henry Bond and a washer that was needed for a bathroom tap. She started off blissful. The "message" having been invented merely for the child's sake, not till the next day did I remember to ask her what Bond had said. She might have forgotten; but she had not forgotten a word; for, unlike most grown-ups, he had talked the clearest good sense. Her blue eyes under her primrose-coloured hair rose to my eyes gravely: "He said, 'Such a little knock, I thought it was a little elf.'" If Henry Bond had said anything else she had forgotten it, and grace was given me not to inquire. In the broad morning, the rest of us intent on our breakfasts, the unwieldy workman in soiled blue overalls and the tiny butterfly child had spoken as poets speak—freemen of the Kingdom. . . . Only once in our intercourse, and that intercourse naturally was concerned largely with the boggles of other workmen, did I get him to accuse work done by anyone else of being wrong; and that time I amusedly tricked him into the accusation. We were waiting for a stove I had ordered. "I've telegraphed," he said, "but it ain't got come." And when it did come it had been broken and mended again. "This couldn't have been done by mistake?" I asked, to see what he could say. "Well" he said, torn between loyalty to me and the rule of his lifetime, "he don't fit, he don't fit no way at all; no, the pipe won't go into the hole; it seems as though it got broke and mended again."—M. STURGE GRETTON, in "Burford Past and Present." (London: Martin Secker.)



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The Bupaya Pagoda, Pagan (Burma): Built Between 168 and 243 A. D. in the Reign of King Pyusawdi

ON THE eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, a night's river journey below Mandalay, are the ruins of ancient Pagan, innumerable old pagodas—some in the peaceful dignity of gradual decay, others miraculously intact. They lie scattered haphazard about the sandy plain, steeped in a serene, remote tranquillity which seems their fitting heritage from the grandeur of the past.

Here one can re-create the splendor of more than a thousand years of architectural energy. For every conceivable form of pagoda is found at Pagan, which from 108 to 1291 A. D. was the capital of an Empire extending from the Bay of Bengal to Cambodia, and from the Gulf of Martaban to the borders of southern China. The remains of over five thousand pagodas can still be traced. The types range from the tiny Bupaya of the second century, purely Burmese in form, which is buttressed high up above the Irrawaddy and perfect still beneath renewed white plaster, to the mellowed red-brick structures of the Tilominlo and Mingaladezi pagodas, and the magnificent Ananda and Thatbyinnyu temples, of later centuries, which reflect the widely divergent influences of India, Ceylon, Tibet, and China.

The Chinese influence is seen more in the sculpture and ornamental details than in the structural forms, but in the latter the Singhalese and Indian influence is very pronounced, and has produced several peculiar types of building. The most famous is the wonderfully preserved Ananda pagoda, built by workmen from the Deccan, in 1091 in the reign of Kyanzittha. Its curvilinear spires are definitely reminiscent of Jain architecture; and it is unique in form, being square and built on the plan of a Greek cross. Differently conceived are the Gawdawpalin and Thatbyinnyu pagodas, which are a combination of the Stupa and Vihara forms and were built after the model of temples in northern India. Their weathered gray stone and beautiful proportions are intensely satisfying to the eye, while the interiors of these and of the Ananda contain exquisite stone sculptures.

In Pagan itself the Sarabha Gateway, the only remnant of the circuit wall built in the ninth century, is another link in the long chain of monuments. Its entrance enshrines figures of the two Mahagiri Nats, brother and sister Nats of Popa Hill—the Mount Olympus of Burma—whose oracles were famous in the flourishing days of the Pagan Empire. At the end of the thirteenth century, the latter was overthrown by the Mongols and Chinese under Kublai Khan; and, though the then reigning king destroyed pagodas innumerable to make fortifications in their stead, there still remained intact a monumental record in brick and stone as testimony to its culture and its art.

One is wise perhaps to go to Pagan by steamer, for the river trip is beautiful, and the only road by which one can reach it is a mere track grooved in sand by the wheels of countless bullock carts. Yet unforgettable is the lovely shock of surprise if, approaching by the landward way, you reach the ridge above it just before the sun drops below the range of hills beyond the river, and discover the amazing mass of ruins spread over the fields below. The dull red of their ancient bricks has melted to a warm rose color, which bathes their crumbling outlines in a luminous, ephemeral glow as they lie there dreaming in the lap of time. One seems to have stumbled suddenly on the secret of another age, and the strange beauty of line and color is almost of the realm of fantasy.

It is curious to think how comparatively little the habits and customs of the race which gave them form and symmetry have changed between then and now. Their unhurried days and leisurely disregard of the passing hours is still so remote from modern organization and an inexorable calendar, while the same span of time has seen the long march of English history since the Norman Conquest, and the whole tremendous growth of civilization in the West from the Dark Ages to the present day.

John C. Fremont in the Rocky Mountains

(May, 1842)

Fremont's route lay among the rugged peaks of the Rocky Mountains, which he thoroughly explored. He carefully made observations with the barometer and with the scientific instruments with which he was provided. He ascended, after infinite labor and risk, the lofty summit of the Wind River Peak, the highest eminence of the Rocky Mountains, which had never before been trodden by the adventurous foot of man. It rises nearly fourteen thousand feet above the level of the sea; and the view which greeted his eye from this magnificent elevation was as extended and as sublime as the imagination of man can conceive. Toward the west, innumerable lakes and streams poured their abundant waters toward the bosom of the Pacific and the Gulf of California. In another direction the pellucid fountains glittered to his view from which flowed the sources of the great Missouri River. To the north, an endless array of snowy mountains stretched away in the distance. Nearer at hand, the rugged and diversified outlines of the neighboring crags and eminences appeared more distinctly. Fremont stood on a point which towered three thousand five hundred feet above all the surrounding objects. The rocky apex of the mountain he found to be composed of gneiss. On that summit he made various scientific observations, and at length descended from his perilous position without accident. His only companion during this aerial excursion was a summer bee, the welcome pioneer of civilization, which, as the bold explorer was gazing from the summit upon the distant and diversified realms beneath him, came within his friendly grasp, borne along upon the highest breezes of the Rocky Mountains. — From "The Lives of Distinguished American Explorers," by SAMUEL M. SMUCKER. (Philadelphia: J. W. Bradley, 1859.)

Victory

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TO the victor belong the spoils" is an adage that the world seems loath to relinquish as a truism. How different from this is the teaching of Christ Jesus! As shown in the Old Testament, the prophets and seers of those days, although gifted with ability to demonstrate spiritual law, had not attained to the full understanding of God's nature: they believed God to be vengeful as well as loving.

Not until Jesus of Nazareth appeared, was God revealed to humanity as immutable Love. The Mosaic law which demanded an eye for an eye had for many centuries been considered a divine pronouncement; but Jesus refuted the literal interpretation of the Mosaic law, and declared, "A new commandment I give unto you, That ye love one another;" and, "Unto him that smiteth thee on the one cheek offer also the other"—or as Mrs. Eddy interprets this in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 444), "Fear not that he will smite thee again for thy forbearance."

Even in this day, almost two thousand years since the coming of Christianity, it is believed by many that God is sometimes vengeful, and that on occasions He afflicts His children with disasters. When discordant conditions appear to predominate in human affairs, it is often believed that this is in accordance with the divine will. These wrong concepts of God and of man cause untold suffering; furthermore, they are the primary cause of enmity. Oftentimes, because of these wrong concepts, individuals even pride themselves on cherishing enmity, and victories over opponents are regarded as occasions for exultation and self-glorification.

In political campaigns party feeling usually runs high, and human emotions are greatly stirred because of grievances that seem to affect a vast number of people. Political animosities appear to subside after a decision has been announced; but they still smolder, and party grievances, new and old, continue in human thought.

The understanding of spiritual realities in contradistinction to material unrealities, which Christian Science inculcates, will ameliorate all this. This true understanding is even now having the effect of neutralizing much malice and hate, and taking the sting out of many seeming defeats. In the light of Christian Science teaching it is seen that every so-called victory in which malice and hate are dominant factors is at best a Pyrrhic victory, for the cost is eventually found to be far in excess of whatever material satisfaction may be gained. In every war that has ever been fought suspicion, hatred, cruelty, and greed have prominently figured, and the ultimate results have been an aftermath of suffering and woe out of all proportion to any material advantage the victors appeared to achieve. Mankind is awakening to the futility of this godless manner of settling national differences. Disarmament conferences are today receiving the prayerful support of countless Christian people, and militarism is being stripped of its false glamour and glorification. Every forward step taken in these conferences is a victory, and each victory brings nearer the great day when all "shall beat their swords into plowshares."

The victorious life of the loving Master shines out like a beacon in the darkness of materiality. Christ Jesus sought no worldly honors: his was a life of loving service; and yet no man ever achieved so many and such great victories. He proved his dominion over every kind of evil that claims to array itself against the harmony of man. And, best of all, he made it plain that his true followers may do as he did. He taught that victory over self is a notable achievement and a primary requisite in the overcoming of evil conditions. Self-will, self-love, self-indulgence, pride, jealousy, hatred are among men's greatest foes, and need to be resolutely combated and overcome, for the attainment of happiness and real success in any undertaking. In contradistinction to those unlovely characteristics of self, genuine self-knowledge, which is acquired through an understanding of God and of man's true relationship to God, enables one to carry on the warfare against all the enemies of progress and success with the certainty of victory upon victory. Relative to this, Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 571): "Know thyself, and God will supply the wisdom and the occasion for a victory over evil. Clad in the panoply of Love, human hatred cannot reach you. The cement of a higher humanity will unite all interests in the one divinity."

Christian Science teaches the true method of warfare. No defeat can come to those who attain true self-knowledge and stand "clad in the panoply of Love." Each day they joyously echo Paul's triumphant declaration, "Thanks be to God, which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian]

Győzelem

Az ez oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztust Tudományi (Christian Science) cikk fordítása.

„AZSÁKMÁNY a győztesé" oly közmondás, melyet mint alapvető igazságot a világ látszólag vonakodik feladni. Menynyire különbözik ettől Jézus Krisztus tanítása! Amint az Ó-Testamentomból látjuk, azon idők prófétái és jósai, habár meg voltak áldva a szellemi törvény bebizonyításának tehetségével, még nem erték el Isten természetének helyes értelmét: abban hittek hogy Isten boszúálló is és szeretetteljes is.

Csak mikor a názáreti Jézus jelent még lett Isten mint változatlan Szeretet az emberiség előtt leleplezve. Mózes törvénye, mely szemet szemért követelt, sok évszázadon át mint istenni kinyilatkoztatás volt elfogadva; de Jézus visszautasította Mózes törvényeinek betű szerinti értelmezését és kijelentette: „Új parancsolatot adok néktek, hogy egymást szeressétek;" és, „A ki egyik arcodat megüti, fordítsd neki a másikat is;"—vagy ahogy ezt Mrs. Eddy tolmácsolja „Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 444-ik oldalán: „Ne félj hogy ismét megüt elnézésedért."

Még ma is, majdnem kétezer évvel a Kereszténység eljövetele után, sokan azt hiszik hogy Isten néha megboszúlja magát, és hogy alkalomadtán gyermekeit szerencsétlenségekkel bünteti meg. Amikor az emberi ügyekben bajos körülmények vannak látszólag túlsúlyban, sokan úgy vélik, hogy ez Isten akarata szerint van. Az Isten és ember ezen helytelen képzetei kimondhatatlan szenvedést okoznak; egyebek között ezek képezik az ellenségeskedéseknek főokait is. Gyakran, ezen helytelen eszmék következtében, az emberek ellenségeskedéseik fentartásával büszkélkednek, és ellenségeik fölötti győzelmüket az ujjongás és önmagasztalás jogos alkalmának tekintik.

Politikai versengések alatt pártizgalmak rendesen nagy fokot érnek el; az emberi indulatokat oly sérelmek hevítik melyek a népesség nagy részére vannak káros hatással. Politikai gyülöletek látszólag elenyhülnek az eredmények kihirdetése után; de tényleg alattomban tovább izzanak és új és régi párt-sérelmek élnek tovább az emberi gondolkozásban.

A szellemi valóságoknak az anyagi valótlanságoktól megkülönböztetett megértése, melyet a Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) tanít, mérsékelni fogja mindezt. E helyes értelem megsemmisít rosszindulatot és gyülöletet és több mint egy látszólagos vereségből távolította el már a keserűség érzését. A Krisztusi Tudomány tanításainak világában láthatjuk hogy minden oly győzelem, melyben rosszindulat és gyülölet játszottak döntő szerepet, legjobb esetben is csak pyrrhusi győzelem lehet, mert azt fogjuk találni, hogy tényleges ára sokkal nagyobb volt, mint bármely anyagi elégtétel melyet hozhatott. Minden háborúban, melyet az emberek valaha küzdöttek, gyanúskodás, gyülölet, kegyetlenség és kapzsiság játszottak fontos szerepet és a végeredmény a háborút követő oly szenvedés és szomorúság volt, mely sehogysem volt arányban azon anyagi előnyökkel, melyeket a győztes magának látszólag megszerzett. As emberiség kezd arra ébredni, mily hiábavaló a nemzetközi nézeteltérések kiegyeztetésének ezen istentelen módja. Ma a lefegyverezési tanácskozásokat számtalan keresztény nép támogatja imájával, fokozatosan megfosztva a militarizmust hamis fényétől és dicsőségétől. A haladás minden lépése, melyet ezen tanácskozások tesznek, győzelemnek tekinthetők, és minden egyes győzelem közelebb hozza azt a nagy napot, mikor majd mindnyájan „csinálnak fegyvereikből kapákat."

Szeretettel áthatott Mesterünk győzedelmes élete mint jeltüz világít az anyagiság sötétségében. Jézus Krisztus nem keresett világi kitüntetéseket; élete szeretetteljes szolgálatadás volt; és mégis soha senki oly sok és oly nagy győzelmeket nem aratott. Bebizonyította fensőbbségét a gonosz minden oly fajtája felett amely azt állítja hogy az ember harmóniája ellen hadakozik. És, ami a legjobb, érthetővé tette, hogy igazi követői megtehetik majd azt amit ő tett meg. Azt tanította, hogy az ön feletti győzelem fontos eredmény, és a gonosz körülmények fölötti győzelemhez szükséges első fontosságú kellék. Önfejüség, önszeretet, az önnel való engedékenység, büszkeség, féltékenység, gyülölet az ember legnagyobb ellenségei közé tartoznak, melyeknek elszántsággal kell ellenszegülni, s melyeken erőt kell venni a boldogság és bármiféle vállalat tényleges sikerének elérése érdekében. Az önnek ezen csünya tulajdonságaival ellentétben, az igazi önismeret, melyre az Istennek és az ember és Isten közötti igazi rokonságnak megértése útján tehetünk szert, képessé tesz a haladás és siker minden ellensége elleni háborúnak a győzelem biztos voltában való sikeres küzdésére. Erre vonatkozólag Mrs. Eddy ezt írja (Tudomány és Egészség, 571-ik oldal): „Ismerd önmagadat, és Isten el fog látni a bölcseséggel és az alkalommal mely a gonosz feletti győzelemhez szükséges. A Szeretet vértezetébe öltözve emberi gyülölet nem érhet el. Egy magasztosabb emberiesség cementje egyesíteni fogja minden érdeket az egy istenségben."

A Krisztusi Tudomány a háborúskodás helyes módját tanítja. Nem lehet vereség a sorsa azoknak, akik igazi önismeretet értek el és „a Szeretet vértezetébe öltözve" állnak. Ujjongva visszhangozzák naponta Pálnak győzedelmes nyilatkozatát: „De hála az Istennek, a ki a diadalmat adja nekünk a mi Urunk Jézus Krisztus által."

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Financial: Market Quotations

Slightly Lower Prices Prevail In Stock Market

Movement Is Desultory and Trading Continues Quiet as Usual

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The stock market began the new week with a moderate reaction today, in sympathy with principal commodity markets.

Trading was in light volume, and market analysts were encouraged by the list's tendency to turn dull on the decline. The list stiffened somewhat toward midday, and a number of issues partially recovered losses of a point or two.

The market firmed in the late trading, erasing numerous forenoon losses of 1 to 2 points. Commodity shares were in quiet demand, advancing for net gains of fractions to a point.

American Telephone halved a loss of 2½ points. Rails continued somewhat heavy with Union Pacific off 1½. Advances of around a point were registered by American Smelting, Great Western Sugar and U. S. Smelting. U. S. Steel firmed a major fraction.

Turnover approximated 950,000 shares.

Currency Inflation

Wall Street's attention was focused on agitation for currency inflation in Congress. Foreign exchanges, however, mostly subsided after their recent strength against the dollar, and commodity markets failed to reflect further expectations of inflation. Only the gold mining issues responded bullishly to the inflation talk.

Much of the selling which came into the market in the early hours was evidently profit-taking, for it appeared in most of the recently strong issues. There was some tendency to await first quarter earnings statements, in view of the rather disappointing showing made by American Telephone, which was an unsettling factor in Saturday's market. Du Pont reported first quarter net of 35 cents a share, compared with 74 cents in the like quarter of last year.

The statement of Myron C. Taylor, chairman of U. S. Steel, who told stockholders at their annual meeting, "we are buoyed up with hope and comfort that better times are ahead,"attracted attention in the financial district, but Wall Street noted that Mr. Taylor avoided definite predictions. Acceptance of a resolution by the steel stockholders supporting President Roosevelt's economic program was another notable development at the stockholders meeting.

Bond Prices Lower

Bond prices were rather soft in most departments today. Trading was less active than in recent sessions, being apparently restricted by the dullness of the stock market.

The U. S. Government group eased after early firmness, but declines were narrow except in the Treasury 3s and 3⅛s, which yielded close to half a point. Treasury 3⅜s, 1934-47, were a shade higher.

Rail and utility obligations of the secondary groups were mostly heavy. A few of the higher-grade issues were also thinly supported. Recessions of a point or so occurred in some loans of Detroit Edison, International Telephone, American & Foreign Power, Canadian Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio and Northern Pacific.

National Dairy Products 5¼s were firm, presumably on the settlement of price disputes on certain dairy products. Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s also reflected a more favorable sentiment on steel trade conditions with a gain of a point or so.

In the foreign division quotations showed a divergent trend, with trading quiet. Government and municipal issues were firmer after their weakness of Saturday.

Railway Earnings

Atchison

	1933	1932
Feb. net loss*	$1,643,291	†$2,021
Two mos net loss*	2,604,854	954,554

*After taxes and charges. †Net income.

Chicago & Eastern Illinois

	1933	1932
Feb. net loss*	$250,962	$281,892
Two mos net loss*	578,193	641,588

*After taxes and charges.

Alabama Great Southern

	1933	1932
Feb. net loss*	$83,245	$50,502
Two mos net loss*	158,555	117,785

*After taxes and charges.

Norfolk & Southern

	1933	1932
Feb. net loss*	$69,147	$150,386
Two mos net loss*	136,532	283,019

*After taxes and charges.

Western Pacific R. R. Co.

	1933	1932
Feb. net loss*	$373,402	$370,251
Two mos net loss*	728,033	685,979

*After taxes and charges.

Chain System Sales

American Stores Co.

	1933	*1932	Dec. %
5 wks to April 1	$10,600,026	$11,579,317	8.4
2 mos to April 1	27,029,143	30,854,444	12.4

*Period ended April 2.

Schiff Co.

	1933	1932	Dec. %
5 wks April 1	$665,350	$836,897	20½
13 wks April 1	1,464,696	1,782,558	17.8

Mitchell Case Postponed

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The case of Charles E. Mitchell, former chairman of the National City Bank, indicted on charges of evading the federal income tax laws for the years 1929 and 1930, was put over until next Monday when called for trial today before Federal Judge Frank J. Coleman.

Julius Kayser Loss

NEW YORK, April 17—Julius Kayser & Company reports first quarter net loss of $117,542, compared with profit of $181,127 in the preceding quarter and loss of $86,-256 in the March quarter of 1932.

Canadian Markets Closed

TORONTO, April 17 (AP)—All Canadian financial markets and the Winnipeg Grain Exchange were closed today in observance of Easter Monday holiday.

Boulevard Trust of Brookline

Boulevard Trust Company of Brookline was admitted to the Federal Reserve System on April 14.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 17	Last Apr. 15
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	1100	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	4⅜
15¾	8	..	Adams Millis	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
10½	8½	..	Addressograph	200	9¾	9¾	9¾	..
20	15¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	5½	5⅝	5⅝	5½
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	100	2	2	2	2⅛
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	700	9½	9⅛	9⅛	10
15⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	2600	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	400	1	⅞	1	1
3½	1⅝	..	Allegh pf ww Xc	100	1½	1½	1½	..
8¼	5	..	Alleghany Steel	110	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	..
89⅞	70¾	6	Allied Chem	5800	83	80¼	80¼	85¾
9⅞	6	..	Allis Chalmers	500	9¾	9	9¾	9¾
8¾	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	300	8¾	7⅝	8¾	7½
27½	18½	2	Amerada	500	27½	26½	27½	27¼
14⅜	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	12⅛
13⅛	6	..	Am Bank Note	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	12⅛
3⅛	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	300	12½	12⅛	12½	12¼
17⅜	2⅝	..	Am Beet Sug pf	200	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½
15½	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	120	17⅜	15½	17⅜	16⅛
64	49½	4	Am Can	300	15½	15	15¼	..
10	6⅝	..	Am Car & Fdry	8500	63½	61¾	61⅞	63⅛
40	34	3½	Am Chicle	400	10	9¾	9¾	10
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	100	17	17	17	17½
8½	3⅝	..	Am & For Pow	800	5	4¾	5	4¾
5½	4⅛	1	Am Hawaiian	500	8½	8¾	8½	..
6⅛	3¾	..	Am Ice	500	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	..
8¾	4¼	..	Am International	300	7⅛	6¾	6¾	7¼
10⅜	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	10¼	10	10	10¾
6½	3½	..	Am Metal	300	6	5¾	6	5⅞
30	17	1½	Am News	1000	19	19	19	..
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	500	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	10½	10⅛	10⅛	11
7⅞	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	4500	7½	7	7⅜	7⅞
91	81½	7	Am Radiator pf	90	90	90	90	..
10⅜	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	400	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
24⅞	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	22	22	22	..
20½	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	5700	20½	18¾	19¾	19¾
52	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	52	49	52	..
38	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	900	38	35	35	..
45⅜	45⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	8½	7½	7¾	8⅛
34½	30	2½	Am Stores	100	34	34	34	..
45	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	3400	44¼	42½	44	44½
97	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	200	97	97	97	..
109⅜	86¾	9	Am Tel & Tel	13500	88¾	86¾	86½	89½
19½	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	300	13⅝	13	13	13¼
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	11	11	11	..
6¾	3½	..	Am Woolen	100	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
31¾	22½	..	Am Woolen pf	500	30¼	29½	29½	30¼
4½	2¼	..	Am Smelting Lead&S	300	4	3¾	3¾	..
9¾	5	..	Anaconda Cop	2000	8	7⅞	8¼	8⅛
15½	8½	6.0	Anchor Cap	200	12⅜	11⅜	11⅜	12½
16¾	9¾	1	Archer Daniels	400	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	16
2⅜	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	1500	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
3	⅞	..	Armour Ill B	800	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
14¼	7	..	Armour Ill pf	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜
2	1½	..	Arnold Constable	100	2	2	2	..
6⅜	3½	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	¾	¾	¾	..
32	15	..	Asso Dry Goods	700	6⅜	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
47⅛	34⅜	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	29¼	29¼	29¼	..
68	50	5	Atchison A&SPF	4900	41½	39¾	40¼	40¼
26⅛	16½	..	Atchison pf	300	55¼	55	55	..
17⅝	12⅜	1	Atl Coast Line	300	21½	20	20	21½
56½	21¼	2	Atl Refining	3500	16⅜	15⅝	16	16⅞
8½	5½	..	Auburn Auto	1100	36¼	34½	36	35⅜
			Aviation Corp Del	33500	8⅛	7½	7¾	7¾

—B—

6¼	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	200	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
15⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loco pf	120	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11⅜
12⅝	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1500	10	9¼	9⅜	10
15¾	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	500	11¼	11¼	11¼	11⅝
76	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	100	75	75	75	76
96¾	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	21¾	21¾	21¾	..
9⅞	5¼	..	Barker Bros pf	10	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	400	4	4	4	4¼
13	6	..	Beatrice Cream	600	13	12½	12½	12¾
11½	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	9⅝	9	9	9¼
16⅜	9	..	Best & Co	500	15½	15	15	15⅜
18	10½	..	Bethlehem Steel	2500	17½	16½	16¾	17⅛
39¾	25⅛	..	Beth Steel pf	300	38	37	37¾	37¾
8	6⅛	..	Bigelow-Sanford	700	8	7⅝	7⅝	7⅞
58	53	7	Bloomingdale pf	50	58	56½	56½	..
16½	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1300	16½	14⅞	16¾	14⅞
26¾	18	1.60	Borden	2000	24¼	23⅜	23¾	23⅞
⅝	59½	..	Borg Warner	2000	8¾	8¼	8¾	8⅝
5⅛	2⅝	..	Botany Mills A pf	100	3	3	3	..
31	21¾	..	Briggs Mfg	400	37⅛	33⅜	37⅛	33½
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Man T	1700	29⅝	28½	28½	29½
5	1¾	..	Brooklyn Un Gas	800	72½	67½	72½	68
36	20½	2	Brunswick-Balke	200	4½	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
2¼	1	..	Bucyrus E pf	60	28½	27	28½	29⅞
4¾	2½	..	Budd Wheel	200	1	1	1	..
17⅛	1	..	Bullard	400	3⅜	3¾	3⅞	..
9⅞	6¼	.40	Burns Bros A	100	½	½	½	..
39¼	1	..	Burroughs Add	500	9½	9½	9½	9⅛
15	8½	..	Bush Terminal	300	1½	1½	1½	..
			Byers	300	13⅜	12¾	12¾	13¼

—C—

14	7¾	..	Calif Packing	2100	13⅞	13	13½	13½
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	1200	2⅜	2⅜	2½	..
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10¾
8⅛	4½	..	Canadian Pacific	700	8½	8¼	8¼	8⅛
52¼	30½	..	Capital Admin	200	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
60	41	4	Case Threshg	11000	48⅞	47¼	47½	48⅞
10⅛	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	10	49¾	49¾	49¾	..
24½	14	1½	Central Aguirre	1800	10	9⅝	9⅞	9¾
34	21¼	..	Century Ribbon	700	23½	23	23⅜	23½
12⅛	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	300	21¼	21¼	21¼	23⅜
13⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	4500	12	11¼	11⅝	11½
20¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	200	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	..
11⅜	8	..	Chi & E Ill	700	17	16½	16½	17½
30¼	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	2000	28⅛	27½	27⅝	28½
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
23⅜	..	..	Chi Mil & P	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	100	2¼	2	2	..
6¼	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	400	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	3
9¼	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	100	5	5	5	5
5⅝	2	..	Chi Pneu Tool			3	3	3
7½	2⅞	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	500	2⅝	2½	2½	3
9½	4⅝	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
8⅞	6⅛	1	Chi RI&P 7%	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
8½	5	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅜
17½	7¾	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	9½	9½	9½	..
19¼	17½	1	Chrysler	7500	12⅛	11⅝	11⅞	12⅜
52½	45	6½	City Ice & Fuel	200	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
49	45	3	City Ice & F pf	130	47¼	46¼	47	..
1	¼	..	City Investing	10	40	40	40	..
13½	10	1	City Stores	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
13	7	..	Cluett Peabody	100	12	12	12	12
89	49	6	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	10½	9⅝	10½	9½
5	3	..	Colg Palm-P pf	200	55	54	55	54
7⅛	3½	..	Collinc & Aikman	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
17¾	9	.80a	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	6⅛	6	6	6
77⅝	59	6	Columbia Gas	2500	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	11¼
45	45	..	Columbia G pf A	300	60	60	60	..
10⅝	6⅝	..	Columbia G pf B	100	45	45	45	..
35¾	23½	2	Columbia Pic vtc	100	8½	8½	8½	8¼
6½	4	..	Columbian Carb	4500	33	32	32⅞	33⅛
24⅛	16	3	Comm Credit	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	5⅝
26	18	2	Comm Cred A	400	17	17	17	..
18¾	6½	..	Comm Inv Tr	500	24	23⅞	24	23¾
27½	21	2	Comm Solvents	4100	14½	13⅝	13⅝	14¼
27⅛	13⅜	..	Commwlth & So	2300	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1½
50	21	.6	Comwlth & Sf pf	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	24
9⅝	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	800	8¾	8	8¼	8½
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
11⅞	5⅝	..	Consol Film I pf	100	7½	7½	7½	..
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	4500	44¾	43½	44	44⅝
99	88	5	Consol Gas pf	100	89½	89½	89½	89½
5½	2¼	..	Consol Laundries	700	2½	2⅜	2¼	2¼
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	4100	6¼	5⅞	6	6¼
3	1⅛	..	Container A	400	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
1⅜	¼	..	Container B	700	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
4¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	400	4¾	4½	4⅝	4⅝
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
42	36	4	Cont Baking pf	100	42	42	42	..
47⅞	38¼	2	Cont Can	4200	47¼	45¾	46½	47
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	700	14	14	14	14
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	400	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
7⅜	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	5600	7	6¾	7	7¼
60½	45⅝	3	Corn Products	100	59¾	58¼	58½	60¼
145¾	117½	7	Corn PProd pf	240	127½	127¼	127¼	127¼
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	100	3	3	3	3¼
28⅞	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	100	27¼	27	27	27¾
23½	14½	..	Crown Cork & S	100	20½	20½	20½	21¾
29⅞	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	200	28	28	28	..
16	9	..	Crucible Steel	100	13	13	13	13¼
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	21	21	21	..
1¾	½	..	Cuba Co	400	1½	1½	1½	..
5¾	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	10000	5¾	5½	5⅝	6¼
41	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	80	39¾	38	38	39½
29	20¾	2½	Cudahy Packing	300	27¾	27½	27¾	..
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	500	9¾	9¼	9¼	10½
48⅜	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	400	34½	34¼	34½	34½
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	700	3	2¾	2¾	3¼
81	34	7	Cushman 7%	10	76	76	76	81
8¼	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	300	7⅝	7¼	7⅜	7

—D—

6	1⅜	3b	Davega St	100	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	..
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	9½	9½	9½	9½
58½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	3200	49¾	48¼	48½	50
27⅜	17⅛	..	Del Lack & W	2400	20⅜	19¼	19⅜	21
28	26½	1½	Diamond Match	200	19	19	19	19
19¼	17½	1	Diamond M pf	100	26¼	26¼	26¼	26½
15⅜	10½	1.20	Dome Mines	2900	15½	14½	15⅜	14⅞
13⅜	10¼	.75	Dominion Stores	200	14½	14½	14½	14½
3¾	2⅛	..	Douglas A	1100	12¾	11⅞	12¾	12½
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	9700	40	38½	38½	40½
106	98½	6	du Pont deb	200	98½	98½	98½	98½

—E—

2⅜	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	1500	2⅝	2¼	2½	2⅝
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	1400	53½	52	52	54
130	120	6	Eastman Kod pf	20	125	125	125	..
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1100	13½	12¾	12¾	13½
2⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	900	2½	2½	2½	2¼
7⅞	3½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
18¾	6½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	600	4½	4	4	4¼
27½	21	2	El Pow&Lt 6%pf	600	7⅞	7¾	7¾	8
8½	2½	..	Elec Sto Battery	400	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
1½	⅞	..	Erie RR 2pf	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
			Evans Products	100	1	1	1	1

—F—

23½	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	..
18¾	10¼	1.20	Fed Water Serv	400	2	1⅞	2	..
86	81	6½	Fidelity Phe F In	200	14¼	14¼	14¼	14½
14⅜	9¼	.40	Filene's pf	20	81	81	81	..
63⅜	42	.6	Firestone T & R	400	12	11⅜	12	12¼
56	43	2½	Firstn T&R pf A	200	48½	48⅛	48⅛	50
10½	4½	..	First Nat Stores	800	50⅝	50	50½	50
21	13⅜	1.10	Foster-Wheeler	500	9⅝	9	9⅝	9½
4	2	..	Fourth Nat Inv	200	18	18	18	18½
2½	¾	..	Foundation	300	3¼	3⅛	3⅜	..
26⅜	16½	2	Fox Film A	400	1½	1	1	1
			Freeport Texas	1000	24	23½	24	24

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9	6½	..	Gamewell	30	7	7	7	7
4¾	2⅝	..	Gen Am Inv	500	4¾	4	4⅛	4⅜
20⅜	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1500	20½	19	19⅝	19⅝
7⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Analin	300	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
16	13	2	Gen Baking	300	14½	14¼	14¼	15
12	6½	..	Gen Cable pf	400	14½	14¼	14¼	15
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	10000	14⅝	14⅛	14⅛	14⅜
12	11¼	.60	Gen Elec Sp	300	11½	11½	11⅜	14⅜
38¾	21	1.60	Gen Foods	3300	27½	26¼	26⅜	26⅜
21	13⅝	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
12	10¼	.7c	Gen G&E 7%A	300	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
48¾	35½	3	Gen Mills	80	8½	8¼	8¼	..
98	93½	6	Gen Mills pf	2500	47¾	47	47½	48
14⅞	10	1	Gen Mills pf	1000	94	93½	93½	94¾
11¼	6⅝	5	Gen Motors	17500	13⅞	13¾	13½	13⅞
3¼	2½	..	Gen Out Ad	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
20⅞	13¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	300	19¼	19¼	19½	20
			Gen Realty	200	⅛	⅛	⅛	..
75	52	5	Gillette Saf Raz	1000	12¾	11⅞	12	12⅝
1⅞	¾	..	Gillette S R pf	300	53½	52	53¼	54
9½	8¼	..	Gimbel Bros	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..
6¼	3	..	Gimbel Bros pf	300	8½	8½	8½	..
16⅞	12	1.20	Gobel (Adolf)	1300	6	5⅞	6	6
4½	3	..	Gold Dust	2700	16¼	15⅝	16	16
18¾	9	..	Goodrich	1000	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
18⅜	9¼	..	Goodrich pf	300	15	14⅛	15	14¾
			Goodyear	5500	18½	17	17⅜	17⅝

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Apr. 17	Last Apr. 15
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	42	42	42	42
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	1200	1⅝	1½	1½	1¾
21¾	15¾	1	Grant (WT)	300	20¾	20	20½	21
11⅜	4⅝	..	Great Nor pf	700	7¾	7	7¼	7¾
7	3⅛	..	Great Nor Ore	1200	6⅜	6¼	6¾	7
15	7	..	Great West Sug	2500	15¾	14½	15⅜	14⅞
100	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	740	103	100	102½	..
1¼	⅝	..	Grigsby-Grunow	300	¾	¾	¾	..
2⅛	¼	..	Guantanamo Sug	200	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1¾

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3½	1½	..	Hahn Dept Sto	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
4½	3½	..	Hall Printing	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
20½	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	16½	16½	16½	16⅞
197	145	9†	Homestake Min	1000	190	186	186½	186
51½	44⅛	4.20	Household Pin pf	200	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	44¾
15⅝	8¼	..	Houston Oil	1200	14	13½	13⅝	14
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	500	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
12⅝	8½	.40	Howe Sound	2500	12⅜	11⅝	11⅞	11⅞
18¾	11½	2½	Hudson & Man	300	13	13	13	13
8½	3	..	Hudson Motor	200	3¾	3⅝	3¾	3¾
3½	1¾	..	Hupp Motors	100	2	2	2	2⅛

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38½	31	4	Ill Central	1700	11⅜	11¼	11½	11⅞
			Ill Central LL	80	35	35	35	..
38⅝	24	2	Indian Motor	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
33½	19⅛	1½	Indus Rayon	1200	31¾	29¾	30½	31⅜
19⅝	12	..	Ingersoll-Rand	1900	32½	30½	31¼	32½
3⅞	2	..	Inland Steel	200	19¾	19¼	19⅝	19½
7¼	4½	..	Inspiration Cop	300	3¼	3⅛	3¼	..
1⅝	⅜	..	Interboro Rap T	600	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	..
3½	2⅛	.

Financial: News and Comment

Steel Industry More Active At 20 P. C. Capacity

Due to Delayed Seasonal Demands and Rebound From Bank Holiday

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 17—The most rapid improvement in the steel industry so far this year developed during the last week. The operating rate is regarded as 20 per cent of capacity, compared with the previous 1933 high of 21 per cent.

The gains are in part due to a normal rebounding from the bank holiday stagnatibn and to delayed seasonal demands which would have normally appeared during March.

A good line on possibility of profits was obtained during the week when the president of the Republic Steel Corporation stated that at 35 per cent operations, with present prices, satisfactory profits could be made by his company, while at 25 per cent pace some cash could be accumulated.

In the more prosperous days no profits were supposedly obtainable when operations declined below 45 or 50 per cent, while 60 per cent operations were regarded as necessary for really satisfactory profits. In other words the steel companies are depending less and less upon mere tonnage for profits.

Motor Makers Active

The best improvement in steel demand comes from the automobile makers and the tin can manufacturers. Automobile production has virtually regained what it had lost during the bank holidays. Tin plate production is more than 45 per cent of capacity, and is rapidly reaching the peak rate of the year which was 50 per cent. One tin plate maker in the Youngstown district is about to operate at full capacity.

Steel sheets have also been in very good demand, and from such sources as the automobile industry, makers of refrigerators, steel barrels and roofing.

Purchasing of steel rails has been somewhat better. The Erie recently bought 25,000 tons of rails, and the New York Central took 9000 tons. One of the carriers is in the market for 7000 tons of track fastenings.

Price trends are about the same as a week ago. Raw materials are firm or even strong whereas finished steel is somewhat easier. Leading makers of wrought iron pipe reduced prices an average of $10 a ton following the markdown by steel pipe makers a week before.

Steel Scrap Buoyant

The steel scrap market continues buoyant though actual business is somewhat less than a week ago. A boatload of steel scrap has been sold recently for shipment to Japan, brokers paying $6 a ton, delivered to the dock. The recent advance in price of eastern Pennsylvania pig iron is holding well at $13.50 a ton, furnace.

Among finished steel items plates are the easiest, with price concessions just as prevalent as for the last several months.

The leading piece of structural steel business involves 11,500 tons for two bridges over the Niagara River from Buffalo and Tonawanda to Grand Island. About 1500 tons of concrete reënforcing bars will be bought as well.

Structural business is very spotty. During last week the total was 7000 tons compared with 20,500 tons the preceding week.

The most rapid increase in production has taken place in the Chicago district which usually serves best the railroads, the automobile makers and the agricultural implement manufacturers. Operations there are about 20 per cent of capacity. Even sluggish districts such as eastern Pennsylvania have noted some stimulation in production.

Pig iron sales at Boston are said to have dwindled considerably from the last few days of March. Most of the purchasing is confined to truck deliveries or for quantities less than the usual carloads, or 50 tons.

Tin Sells at New High

The metals markets generally have been strong. Tin sold late in the week at 25⅝c a pound, a new high for the year. Silver sold as high as 28½c an ounce late in the week, the highest in several weeks. Copper rose somewhat early in the week but then slipped off an eighth of a cent. Lead was marked up $5 a ton early in the week, while zinc held firm at the higher price of 3.10c a pound, East St. Louis, up $4 a ton from its recent low.

The principal activity of the week was in silver futures on the National Metal Exchange as speculative interest in the metal is running high.

As the week closed copper was being offered for sale at 5⅜c pound in the domestic market and 5.30 to 5.35c abroad.

Lead demand was good until the sharp advance in prices to 3.25c a pound, New York, and 3.12½c, East St. Louis. The higher prices apparently stifled business.

Though zinc has been quiet on the surface large sales have been made.

U. S. Pipe & Foundry Orders

United States Pipe & Foundry Company has taken a contract for about 7500 tons of 48-inch cast iron pipe for the new Chicago pumping station. Other recent orders received included 1250 tons from Boston, 455 tons of 24-inch from Glendale, Calif., about 200 tons of 6 and 8-inch from Appleton, Wis., and a number of smaller contracts. In all, the total amounts to nearly 10,000 tons. The company also was low bidder on 310 tons of 16-inch pipe for Washington.

Securities Company Report

Report of American Securities Company for quarter ended March 31, 1933, states that, based on market values of March 31, last, the approximate net assets available for the preferred stock of the company, after allowing for all known liabilities, amounted to $2,545,946, or $50.92 a share on the 50,000 shares of preferred stock outstanding, which have a stated value of $100 a share.

Nassau County Bond Issue

NEW YORK, April 17—Sale of $5,000,000 Nassau County (N. Y.) bonds is scheduled for April 24. Of the total, $2,000,000 are tax revenue bonds, due 1934-1938, $2,000,000 relief, due 1938-1941, and $1,000,000 land purchases, due 1947-1957.

Sees Huge New Flow Of Mortgage Money

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 17

A NEW flow of mortgage money is foreseen by building and loan associations which hold more than half the existing mortgages on American homes.

That assertion, made by Ward B. Whitlock, president of the United States Building and Loan League, was based on the new Roosevelt proposal for relief of home owners by a gigantic refinancing program.

The league estimates a maximum of $2,000,000,000 is needed for "distress" cases, and at least $5,000,000,000 for refinancing of short-term home mortgages now or soon due for renewal.

Automobile Sales Feature Belated Spring Revival

"Business shows some signs of a belated spring revival of moderate proportions," says Standard Statistics Company, "which may be regarded in part as a natural upward reaction following the reopening of the banks. A striking feature of the recovery is the increase in automobile sales.

"Retail trade was stimulated by Easter, and a number of metropolitan department stores have reported substantial gains in turnover. In several mercantile and industrial lines, volume of sales, either in units or money value, or both, is now within a short distance of the totals of the corresponding 1932 period.

"Summing up the business outlook, it appears likely that the slight pick-up now in progress may extend further. Caution will have to be exercised, however, not to be misled into assuming that it necessarily foreshadows the final turn in the depression. Thus far, it has confined to the lighter lines and those entering into immediate consumption, and in this respect strongly resembles the recovery of last July-September, which was subsequently canceled by the increasing instability of the banking situation.

"Until heavy industries are definitely improving, it will be well to regard the present upturn with hope, but without too great reliance on its permanence."

Statement of First National Bank, N. Y.

NEW YORK, April 17—First National Bank of New York in its statement for April 14, last, shows a transfer of $10,000,000 from surplus to reserves, bringing the surplus account to $65,000,000. Of reserves previously set up, $25,000,000 had been utilized to reduce book value of other bonds, stocks, securities, etc., the total reserves on April 14 standing at $15,000,000, compared with $30,000,000 at the end of 1932.

Deposits on April 14 totaled $357,271,770, compared with $406,072,322 at the end of last December, while undivided profits were $7,579,840, compared with $6,483,357 at the close of last year.

The bank on April 15 had removed its temporary quarters at 52 Wall Street, occupied since Oct. 13, 1931, to its new building at 2 Wall Street, the site of the bank building occupied from 1881 to 1931.

Reorganization Plan For Booth Fisheries

CHICAGO, April 17—Plan for reorganization of the bankrupt Booth Fisheries Co. has been worked out through the proposed acquisition of the old company's assets by a new one, says counsel for a reorganization committee. The properties would be acquired through sale in bankruptcy proceedngs pending in Delaware.

The new company would issue four classes of new stock, consisting of 6500 shares of $5 first preferred, 40,000 $6 second preferred, both cumulative, 70,000 $7 non-cumulative class A common and 70,000 class B common, all of no par.

First mortgage holders and 15-year note holders would be offered five shares of second preferred and five each of class A and class B for each $1000 principal of bonds. Back interest would be met with class A scrip. Stockholders in the old company would receive one share of class B for each 10 of old preferred and each 20 of old common.

Cotton Mill Activity Steady

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—"Cotton mill activity is being held at about the levels of recent weeks, and about the same as a month ago," says the New York Cotton Exchange Service. "There are indications that the volume of cotton cloth business transacted during recent weeks was somewhat larger, on some lines of goods at least, than currently believed. This has resulted in a strengthening of the mill position, notably in those mills manufacturing cotton goods for domestic and apparel use."

Delaware & Hudson Company's Loss

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—The Delaware & Hudson Company, holding company for the Delaware & Hudson Railroad, and affiliated companies, reports for 1932 consolidated net loss of $5,424,899 after all charges. No comparison with 1931 is available, because the company did not present a consolidated income account for that year. Net income for the Delaware & Hudson Company alone for 1932 was $3,308,827 against $3,234,241 in 1931.

Tennessee Corporation Loss

Tennessee Corporation report for the year ended December 31, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $759,990 after depreciation, interest, taxes, minority interest, etc., compared with a profit of $5365, equal to less than 1 cent a share on 857,871 shares in 1931.

Bohn Aluminum & Brass

DETROIT, April 17—Bohn Aluminum & Brass Corporation reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, net profit of $100,602 after depreciation, taxes, etc., equal to 28 cents a share on the 352,418 shares, compared with a net loss of $73,301 in the like quarter of 1932.

Alpha Portland Cement Co.

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Alpha Portland Cement Company had net loss of $1,642,167 in the year ended March 31, compared with loss of $907,773 for the previous fiscal year.

Baldwin Shows Fair Amount Of Business Booked

Volume of March Orders Exceeds Those Taken During February

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 — Although business booked by Baldwin Locomotive Works and affiliated companies for March was below last year, it was above February and closely approximated January. Railroad buying is restricted to urgent needs for maintenance, and consolidated orders for the first quarter at slightly more than $500,000 a month would seem to indicate the minimum of buying to keep equipment rolling.

Bookings in March, on a consolidated basis, were $513,000, compared with $759,000 in March, 1932, and $476,000 in February. January bookings were $517,000. For the first quarter consolidated bookings were $1,507,000, compared with $2,295,000 the first quarter of 1932.

Shipments in March, on consolidated basis, were $574,000, compared with $1,119,000 in March, 1932, and $555,000 in February. January shipments were $622,000. First-quarter shipments were $1,791,000, compared with $3,063,000 a year before.

The figures indicate operations are being adjusted as closely as possible to new business, and the backlog of orders has shown only moderate decrease since the first of the year. Unfilled orders March 31, consolidated, were $2,342,000, compared with $2,627,000 Jan. 1, 1933.

With locomotive buying still at a standstill, the bulk of new business is by the affiliated companies, with Standard Steel Works and Midvale making the best showing.

Both Standard and Midvale do a large business in parts and materials for repairs, and a substantial portion of orders the first quarter was in this business.

There has been a steady flow of orders, although at reduced volume, for tires, axles, wheels, etc., to keep motive power and rolling stock moving, although, as soon as business revives and money markets are again open to railroads on a reasonable basis, it is hoped they will replace part of the existing equipment with modern locomotives which, equipment engineers figure, justify the expenditure because of increased hauling power and decreased cost and maintenance.

Railroads' stock of supplies and materials have been drawn on steadily the last few years, with fresh purchasing at a minimum.

Big Pan American Refinery Planned

HOUSTON, Texas, April 17—Forty-five and 60-day options have been taken on 450 acres abutting Houston Ship Channel by Pan American Petroleum & Transport Co., subsidiary of Standard Oil Co. of Indiana.

A refinery with capacity to handle 40,000 barrels of crude daily, costing between $9,000,000 and $10,000,000, is planned. It will be the second largest on Houston Ship Channel and will be exceeded only by Humble Oil & Refining Co.'s Baytown refinery with a capacity of 120,000 barrels daily.

Stanolind Pipe Line Co., another Indiana Standard subsidiary, has a 10-inch oil pipe line from the mid-continent, including East Texas, with a terminal at the Sinco Refinery of the Sinclair Refining Co. at Pasadena on the Ship Channel.

When Standard bought Sinclair's 50 per cent interest in the pipe line, securing full ownership, agreement was made to turn over a portion of the oil to the Sinclair Refinery as part payment, the other portion to be loaded on tankers for shipment to Atlantic seaboard refineries.

Dome Mines Income For 1932 Equals $2.09 Share

Dome Mines, Ltd., reports for the year ended Dec. 31, net of $1,996,267 after income taxes, depreciation, etc., but before depletion, equivalent to $2.09 a share on 953,334 no-par shares, compared with $1,490,824, or $1.56 a share in 1931.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows current assets of $4,136,949 and current liabilities $867,772, compared with $3,259,131 and $599,471 Dec. 31, 1931. Cash, government and other marketable securities at cost, excluding shares in East Geduld Mines, Ltd., were $2,518,185, compared with $1,778,717.

Chrysler Overseas Shipments

Overseas shipments of Chrysler Motors during the first quarter of this year increased 46.6 per cent as compared with shipments during the first quarter of 1932, according to figures just compiled by the Chrysler Export Corporation, which handles the export sales of Plymouth, Dodge (cars and trucks), DeSoto and Chrysler lines of automobiles. In some of the overseas markets the detailed reports indicate the increase in business was rather striking, unit sales being four or five times what they were a year ago.

Automatic Merchandising

Consolidated Automatic Merchandising Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, net loss of $883,780 after taxes, depreciation, amortization, provision of $201,300 for interest on General Vending Corporation 6 per cent bonds and other charges, against net loss of $1,088,089 in 1931.

Ward Baking Corporation

Ward Baking Corporation reports for the 12 weeks ended March 25, 1933, net loss of $101,359 after interest, depreciation and federal taxes, compared with a net profit of $162,724, or 59 cents a share on 277,013 shares of 7 per cent preferred, for the 13 weeks ended March 26, 1932.

Brazilian Traction

Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company omitted payment of dividends of any kind on the common at this time due to unsettled exchange and remittance conditions. Previous payment was a stock dividend of 2 per cent on Sept. 1, last.

Superior Oil Corp. Profit

Superior Oil Corporation reports for the year ended Dec. 31 net profit of $9436 after taxes, interest, depreciation, depletion, etc., compared with a net loss of $1,864,364 in 1931. For the two months ended Feb. 28, 1933, net loss was $49,987.

Treasury's Permits to Ship Gold Rally Dollar Abroad

Uncertainty as to Federal Policy Enables Short Sellers to Profit by Foray—Commodity Prices Show Further Strength

The Week in Review

By H. B. ELLISTON

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Two currencies on the gold standard are kept in stable relation by the free movement of gold. If dollars are abnormally weak in terms of francs, a banker, impelled by the urge of profit, will buy gold in New York, ship it to France, exchange it into francs, and reëxchange those francs into dollars. In this way he will obtain more dollars for his francs than usual. This extra demand for dollars will tend to restore exchange equilibrium.

Such an opportunity for profitable shipments of metal from the United States to Europe was presented to New York bankers by the weakness that came over the dollar in terms of European currencies on Thursday. It furnished the test of the recent announcement from Washington that metal shipments would be allowed on license. Permission came from the Treasury for one consignment, to Holland. But this did not dispel the uncertainty as to general policy. Would any more shipments be allowed? Saturday morning a financial journal stated that the bankers had been advised not to apply for licenses. The theory gained ground that the Treasury would allow the dollar to stray "where it listeth," so as to put the Administration in a good bargaining position at the World Economic Conference. Europe, being only a few minutes away from New York, quickly heard of these reports and rumors. Immediately a fresh selling movement of dollars got under way. At once the franc went up to 4.12 cents, the highest quotation since November, 1925, and 0.18 cents above the gold export point. Then, in response to two applications for licenses, permits come from Washington, late on Saturday morning.

Shorts Hasten to Cover

Washington action came as a rallying influence on the dollar. Francs fell back to 3.95½ cents. The reason was that short sellers then knew that the weapon of gold shipments would stem their bidding-down of the dollar. They hastened to cover, that is, to obtain the dollars which they had previously sold short. This in itself brought strength to the American currency.

The origin of the foray admits of several explanations. Uncertainty as to Washington's policy may have induced goods importers to buy foreign currencies ahead of their transactions. But the most generally held reason is that short sellers were at work. How could they put through their speculative transactions? Here in New York, where Fred I. Kent, foreign exchange tsar, acts as a watchdog, foreign currencies are not supplied for this purpose. It is taken for granted that the central bank authorities in Europe are equally watchful. Yet, in spite of precautions, a raid was staged.

American speculators may have got around the exchange restrictions by converting their dollar balances into wheat and then selling the wheat in Europe for foreign currencies. From Europe the same devious method may have been adopted in respect to American securities. Another explanation is that speculators in Europe were allowed a field day beginning Thursday by the fact that European markets were closed for the Easter holidays. Had the raid occurred on an ordinary day, the Bank of England would probably have countered it through the exchange equalization fund.

Commodity Prices Strong

The week revealed further strength in commodities and securities. Upturns were probably influenced a great deal by the action of the dollar. If Washington were to let the currency go, this would lend color to the belief which for so long has persisted in commodity trading circles that currency inflation was coming. So, on Thursday there was a sharp bidding up for practically all those commodities whose prices are determined in the world market. Rubber was a spectacular performer, with such a rally as had not been witnessed in months. Other commodities, save wheat and silver, did not entertain as much speculative play, but they closed the week at generally higher levels.

There was a specific reason for the one-cent improvement in silver. The white metal has a tremendous political following which hopes to persuade the nations at the world economic conference to buy more silver for currency. This would be one path to currency inflation. In the United States one of the kinds of currency is the silver certificate, which circulates at par with the other general kinds. Proposals have already been advanced that more certificates should be issued. In that event the Treasury would have to buy more silver metal for backing. If the silver men could make this policy international, silver would soar far above its present abnormally low levels.

Wheat, while influenced by these constant inflation rumors, was run up on the strength of a new government estimate of a short winter crop. Two weeks ago a report put the crop at 371,000,000 bushels. The current estimate by the Government is 334,000,000 bushels, which represents almost half of the actual yield for the average five-year period. Short crop, better prices; and the 61 cent quotation for May wheat requires no supporting explanation. In point of fact, the argument is tenable that wheat would not feel the effects of our currency inflation, immediately, at any rate.

Securities Advance

The jump in securities naturally followed the improvement in commodities. But it was selective. If commodities turn up, naturally those stocks representing corporations which deal in those commodities or which stand to profit from farm betterment will follow suit. It was also apparent that inflation sentiment was potent. Corporations were favored which have large inventories of commodities, since these would probably rise in price. This was noticeable particularly in the metal group.

But, while the markets are sensitive to currency inflation expectations, the buoyancy of stocks must be regarded as reflecting the stronger trend in business. The spring rally, interrupted by the banking troubles, is apparently now on. Steel is now above 20 per cent capacity. It has been profiting from the spurt in automobile activity. More business is expected from the public works plan outlined by the administration.

Other lines of business seems also to be on the upgrade. Dun and Bradstreet announce a "broader forward movement in nearly all branches of trade." In the words of the reporting agency, "expansion is now resting on a solid basis." This expansion last week was most marked in wholesale and retail distribution. But "there was a reflection of higher manufacturing schedules, in the increase in the number of employed and the decrease in the number of relief beneficiaries, which dropped for the first time since last fall." In view of such reports, the advance in security markets cannot wholly be regarded as governed by expectations of currency inflation, as is so freely stated by many market commentators.

A Window in Wall Street

Boot-Strap Lifting

TALK of currency inflation will not down. It bobs up in practically every discussion as to the means for giving a necessary, substantial boost to business. Last week a minority of the House Committee on Agriculture refused to accept the Roosevelt farm mortgage relief bill, and took a decided stand for currency inflation as the proper remedy. It is not hard to find some logic in this contention. If the committee means to achieve the desired end of increasing commodity prices by devaluating the dollar, certainly it has a theory that stands the test of analysis—let us say, theoretical analysis, although not historical analysis. Taking enough gold from behind the dollar to make it worth, say, only one-half of its present value should, all other things being equal, double the value of commodities. But will it? The experience of Great Britain argues strongly that when a currency is depreciated, commodity prices do not go up at all proportionately to the drop in gold valuation of that currency. It would tend to prove that under present conditions an individual country can do little by itself in arresting the downward sweep of prices or cause a definite and fairly permanent rise. Then, again, what would happen to dollars while Congress started to debate devaluation in earnest. Would they not pour in a flood from the banks to be invested in goods, property, things to take advantage of a possible 100 per cent appreciation? But how about savings deposits which by and large remain in the bank's custody, regardless of profit opportunities? What excuse is there, depositors would say, for legislating a 50 per cent loss upon that class of population, a sort of penalty for thrift. By the time that Congress and the President had cut the dollar in half, those individuals who gambled on the outcome would have benefited in advance to the extent that those who stood pat lost. Of course, wages and salaries would also lose in purchasing power. All in all, it appears like taking from Peter to pay Paul. And it savors of too easy a method of remedying some very serious economic ills. It will help us in the international market, but at the expense of the domestic consumer. It looks like one more example of boot-strap lifting.

* * *

Almost Out of Debt

It is a far cry from the more than $8,000,000,000 in brokers' loans which were outstanding at the peak to the $375,000,000 reported last week, and the statement that the stock market is practically out of debt, or put differently fuily liquidated, is not without validity. Calculated on the figures given out by the New York Stock Exchange the claim or debt against each share listed is a bit over 28 cents. This amount is arrived at by dividing the total of brokers' loans stated above by the total number of shares on the exchange outstanding as of the first of this year, 1,318,729,621, a figure little changed since Jan. 1. If it be asserted that stocks have deflated on the average to about only 10 per cent of former market values, the statistician can show that loans have shrunk even more. They are now at a level which is but 4.7 per cent of the former high.

G. R. E.

Insolvencies In March at Lowest Figure in Years

Drop 18 P. C. From February and 52 P. C. From March Year Ago

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Business failures in the United States during the month of March were the smallest in number for that month in the last eight years, according to Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. The liabilities, too, in March were considerably lower than the amount recorded for any month in some time. The records of Dun & Bradstreet show 1948 business defaults in the month just closed. This number compares with 2378 for the short month of February, and 2979 in January. The reduction from February to March was 18.3 per cent. A year ago in March, there was an increase of 8 per cent in the number of business insolvencies over the record for February. It is not unusual for the number of business defaults in March to exceed those of February. This year, however, there were not only fewer such failures in March, compared with those of the preceding month, but the decline for that month compared with the total for March, 1932, was in excess of 1000, being actually 1009, a reduction of 51.9 per cent.

Under the manufacturing divisions for March, there were several important classifications for which an increase appears in the number of defaults, notwithstanding the large reduction in the total for that month. Failures among manufacturers in iron and steel and kindred lines were more numerous in March this year than they were a year ago. The same thing is true for the printing trade and for the division embracing stone quarrying, clay and glass. These are each of them heavy lines. The liabilities involved this year were smaller than they were a year ago. Other important sections of the manufacturing class include machinery and tools, for which division the record for this year is much below last; also, the lumber and building classification; clothing and furnishing; milling and backers; leather goods, and chemicals and drugs. The improvement in the manufacturing division for March this year is very well distributed throughout the list.

For the trading section, all of the 14 leading classifications show fewer failures in March this year than in last year. These 14 divisions cover nearly 80 per cent of the total trading defaults. The large classes cover the grocery lines, dealers in clothing, and dealers in drygoods, and more than one half of the failures included in the 14 classifications separately enumerated are in these three divisions. The total number of defaults for these three separate sections was 531 in March this year, against 897 a year ago, a reduction this year of 39.7 per cent. Notably fewer defaults in March this year appeared for general stores; furniture and crockery, hardware, shoes and luggage; dealers in jewelry, and for hotels and restaurants.

For the third division, including in the main agents and brokers, the notable feature is the very much smaller amount of liabilities involved in March this year. The total for the month was considerably less than one half the amount reported a year ago.

Inland Steel Advances Galvanized Sheet Prices

CHICAGO, April 17—The Inland Steel Co. has advanced price of galvanized sheets $2 a ton, effective today. This makes the new base prices at Pittsburgh 2.70 cents a pound, Gary, Ind., 2.80 cents and at Birmingham 2.85 cents.

These prices apply to all new sheet and contract business and the advance has been accepted by all manufacturers of galvanized sheets.

Kimberly-Clark Profit

Kimberly-Clark Corporation for the quarter ended March 31 reports net profit of $150,206 after depreciation, depletion, interest and federal taxes, equal, after dividend requirements on the 6 per cent preferred stock, to less than 1 cent a share on the 487,173 common shares, compared with $244,730, or 19 cents a common share, in the first quarter of 1932.

Automobile Sales Higher in March

Detroit, April 17

SALES of new passenger cars in March were materially greater than February, says R. L. Polk & Co. The estimated total is 75,000, compared with 69,464 in February and 92,192 in March a year ago. Truck sales also were ahead of February at an estimate of 10,200, compared with 9707 in February and 16,874 in March, 1932.

The estimate of new passenger car sales was based on reports from 21 states, where registrations were 6.64 per cent greater than February and 19.09 under March, 1932.

Large Investment Loss Is Reported By Alleghany Corp.

The Alleghany Corp., the $200,000,000 railroad holding company controlled by the Van Sweringen interests of Cleveland, showed a $170,000,000 market loss on its investments in 1932, according to the annual report by O. P. Van Sweringen, president. The company suffered a capital loss of $11,939,367 from the sale of securities in 1932, which compared with a loss of $11,683,000 realized from the same sources in 1931.

Part of the loss from the sale of securities resulted from the sale of 46,200 common shares of the Pere Marquette Railway to the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway early in 1932. The Alleghany Corporation has engaged also to sell the railway all its 215,000 Erie Railroad common shares and its 167,300 New York Chicago & St. Louis (Nickel Plate) common shares. Mr. Van Sweringen estimates that completion of this transaction will result in a further loss of $29,612,125.

However, Mr. Van Sweringen concludes his report with an expression of hope that plans to aid the railroads "will ultimately enable railroads to earn a fair return."

Condition Statement Of Federal National Bank

Statement of condition of the closed Federal National Bank as of March 31, reveals that Receiver Herbert Pearson had cash of $2,246,116 available for the second liquidating dividend of 10 per cent which is expected to be paid soon. This is approximately the amount paid out in the first liquidating dividend of 10 per cent. From date of suspension, Dec. 14, 1931, to March 31, 1933, cash collected from interest, premiums and rent totaled $655,948 and expenses were $239,626, leaving a net profit of $416,322 during the receivership.

Up to the end of March, only $269,252 cash had been collected on the total stock assessment of $2,005,585. Offsets allowed against stock assessment amounted to $7093.

Utah Copper Company Has a Large Deficit

Utah Copper Co. (controlled by Kennecott Corp.) for the year ended December 31 certified by independent auditors, reports net loss of $2,469,704 after expenses, depreciation, inventory adjustments, etc., but before depletion. In addition, $749,183 for metal inventory adjustment to bring to sales basis and for adjustment of prior years' export sales was charged against surplus account.

In the preceding year profit was $2,027,149 after expenses, depreciation and retirement of property, but before depletion and a reserve for metal adjustments amounting to $822,195, charged against surplus account. There was no federal tax liability for 1931.

Dividends

Camden Fire Insurance Company declared a semiannual dividend of 40 cents, payable May 1 to stock of record April 15.

Michigan Gas & Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of $1.75 a share on the 7 per cent prior lien stock and $1.50 a share on the $6 prior lien stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15.

Central Power & Light Company declared dividends of 87½ cents a share on the 7 per cent cumulative preferred and 75 cents on the 6 per cent cumulative preferred stock, payable May 1 to stockholders of record April 15.

Various Factors Are Pointed Out As Inflationary

Dollar Weakness and Rise in Commodity Prices Seen as Evidence

Theories that inflation is on the way are given color by persistent weakness of the dollar in foreign exchange and the rise in commodity prices, although marked steadiness in United States Government bonds and other high grade issues somewhat tends to belie these. It is not to be wondered at, however, that foreigners are taking their cue from amendments to the farm bill looking to direct currency expansion and that raids on the dollar result.

Decision of the Government not to call the Fourth Liberty Loan 4¼s, or any part thereof on Oct. 15 next was not unexpected by those familiar with government finance. It is fairly clear that some big bond issues will have to be put out to take care of public works and relief measures, and to undertake a huge refunding operation at the same time might easily mean emission of more government obligations than the market could comfortably absorb. This was undoubtedly the governing reason, desirable as it would be to effect a cut in charges by refunding on a lower interest basis.

Steel operations continue to expand moderately and this furnishes ground for some encouragement as to the industrial trend. The latest carloadings, i. e., for the week ended April 8, although showing a small decline from the preceding week, continue to show a much smaller recession from 1932 than was the case a few weeks ago. And this discrepancy bids fair to be narrowed further since traffic was in a pronounced downtrend in the spring of 1932.

It is predicted that electric power output within a few weeks will be practically on a parity with that of a year ago. It is to trends rather than the current low basis of operations that the business and financial world looks.

Stock Speculations And Bank Troubles

Col. Leonard P. Ayres in a current bulletin of the Cleveland Trust Company says:

"Our recent banking troubles have failed to substantiate the widespread belief that most banking difficulties would be found to have their direct origins in the great stock speculation that terminated in 1929.

"It is probably true that instead of that being the case, the major and more numerous difficulties may be attributed to the shrinkage in the values of lands and buildings, and of mortgages, leases, and bond issues based upon them.

"It seems probable that if an effective restraint could be placed upon real estate speculation it would prove in the long run to be a more valuable safeguard to the future of American banking than would the restriction of speculation in commodities and securities."

Consolidated Laundries

For 12 weeks ended March 25, 1933, Consolidated Laundries Corporation reports net loss of $31,011 after taxes, interest, depreciation, etc. This compares with net profit of $116,869, equal after dividend requirements on the $7.50 preferred stock to 27 cents a share on the 403,485 common shares in the 12 weeks ended March 26, 1932.

Detroit Edison Net

Detroit Edison Company and subsidiaries utility companies report for the 12 months ended March 31, 1933, consolidated net income of $5,548,691 after interest, taxes, amortization, depreciation, etc., equal to $4.36 a share on the 1,272,260 shares, compared with $10,667,939, or $8.38 a share, for the 12 months ended March 31, 1932.

International Cement

It is expected that the report of International Cement Corporation for the first quarter of the year will show a loss only about half as large as the $409,713 loss after all charges reported for the first three months of 1932. This reduction was due largely to higher prices for cement and a considerable reduction in overhead costs.

Failures Are Decreasing

Commercial failures in the United States for the first week of April numbered 418, compared with 437 in the previous week and 607 a year ago, Dun & Bradstreet reports. Totals for all trade groups, with the exception of manufacturing, were under both last week and a year ago.

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Brangwyn's Empire Panels

By FRANK RUTTER

London

A COMPLETE set of Mr. Frank Brangwyn's British Empire Panels is now being exhibited for the first time in the "Ideal Home" Exhibition at Olympia, and so at last the public has an opportunity of seeing what the artist himself regards as his greatest achievement to date in mural painting. This estimate is well justified, for not only are these panels distinguished by the heroic draftsmanship and spacious design for which Brangwyn is famous, but in the beauty and brilliance of their high, pure color they glow with a splendor which can hardly be communicated by words. They turn the hall in which they hang into a golden casket studded with flashing jewels, for a dominating note which runs through the series is a lovely daffodil yellow, and this is supported by an astonishing variety of fresh greens and other tints ordered into decorative harmony.

The complete set consists of 16 panels, six of these being great uprights measuring about 20 by 13 feet, while the 10 smaller panels are approximately 12 feet square. These last are largely paintings of tropical vegetation, often reminding us in a way of verdure tapestries; though human forms and animals are occasionally introduced, they do not play so important a part here as they do in the six larger panels. The treatment throughout is purely decorative, and while the artist has drawn his material from the peoples, the fauna and flora of the British Empire as a whole, no one panel is in any way illustrative or descriptive of one particular place or district. Characteristics of East and West are brought together in one panel, and fused into artistic unity, the symbolic aim of the series being rather to express the unity of the British dominions rather than any peculiarity of separate parts. Mr. Brangwyn does not seek to teach history or to describe topography. What he gives us is a dream pageant of a golden age in golden terms, appealing by the universality of its humanity and the sheer compelling beauty of its magnificence as decoration.

* * *

Never before in England has so stupendous a decorative work been undertaken and brought to fruition. Nothing so ambitious has been attempted even in Europe in our generation. For these Brangwyn panels recall in their individual way the noble Venetian tradition of decorative painting as practiced by a Tintoretto, just as the more austere ascetic paintings of Puvis de Chavannes revived the tradition of Giotto and the early Florentines. Indeed, it may be said that the history of mural decoration in Europe jumps straight from Tiepolo and Boucher to Puvis and Brangwyn.

But the fame of Brangwyn is so firmly established that it would be superfluous to comment further on his eminence in the sphere of decorative art. What is much more necessary to discuss is the sad fact—incredible to anybody not living in England—that these panels, the masterpiece of a world-famous artist, are actually going begging as a gift.

The history of these panels may be briefly recapitulated. In 1924 the first Lord Iveagh—with the approval of the Lord Great Chamberlain—commissioned Mr. Brangwyn to paint a set of decorations for the Royal Gallery of the Palace of Westminster. The artist accepted this with the one reservation that his work should not be judged till he had completed all the decorations and the whole set could be placed in the Royal Gallery for which they were designed. Then, but not till then, the whole scheme could be accepted or refused. This condition was accepted both by the donor, Lord Iveagh, and then Lord Great Chamberlain. Time went on while the artist was experimenting and planning his colossal scheme, and meanwhile the first Lord Iveagh passed away and a new Lord Great Chamberlain was appointed. In the spring of 1930, when Mr. Brangwyn had completed only five of the 16 panels, pressure was brought to bear that he should exhibit what he had done.

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Very reluctantly—and most disastrously as the event proved—Mr. Brangwyn gave way and allowed the five panels he had done to be placed for inspection in the Royal Gallery. Here they were seen by members of the Royal Fine Arts Commission, who reported that they considered the decorations unsuitable for the gallery. The matter became the subject of a debate in the House of Lords on April 3, 1930, when the Peers by a majority vote rejected the scheme.

It says much for the courage and independence of Mr. Brangwyn that he continued to work on the series after this rebuff, and it is satisfactory to be able to state that he was encouraged to continue by the trustees of the Iveagh bequest, to whom these panels now belong. But what are the trustees to do with these decorations if the House of Lords will not reconsider its hasty and ill-advised decision?

Though they can be seen for the next few weeks at Olympia, it must be emphasized that the panels are seen there under far from ideal conditions. They were painted for particular places in a particular gallery, and it was impossible to reconstruct identical conditions at Olympia. Consequently, the great upright panels, intended (three apiece) for end walls, are here shown on side walls. Conversely, the smaller square panels, destined for side walls at Westminster, now occupy end walls. At Olympia therefore the British Empire panels are shown neither in the positions nor in the order planned for them by their creator. But in spite of these adverse conditions their splendor is incontestable. They speak for themselves in joyous accents that must excite enthusiasm and admiration in all who appreciate decoration in the grand style.

Egon Petri as Interpreter

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

FORGETFULNESS serves a pianist much better than memory, if observation drawn from performances of Mr. Egon Petri, given here from time to time, is correct. Anyone who wants to become an interpreter, rather than remain a mere player, will do well, suppose Mr. Petri's example be followed, to drop clean out of thought the pages of the master works upon which days and nights were spent in the studio or at the conservatory. Suffer those notes imprinted upon your inner view to be erased. In their room, write some ideas of your own. You have a palimpsest, then, from which you may perhaps read something interesting to the public.

Artists who cannot afford to run risks and to take chances, ought of course to continue in the old ways of doing. For with memory as a reliance, they will always be safe. A good deal depends on whether the art of tone is just something you and your people have lately taken to, or whether it is a possession that you have acquired through inheritance and that they have held and cherished before you. Now Mr. Petri was brought up where tone was an all-important pursuit. As a child, he found it the principal factor of his environment. He realized it to be the line of work laid out for him by tradition of the family. Accordingly, he had to educate himself away from the black-ink-on-white-paper aspect of the matter, in order to advance anywhere. That for the eye, if for nothing more. Afterwards, when the question came down to the piano, he perforce trained himself away from keyboard conventionalities and sought special, particular and individual use for his hands.

* * *

Forgetting about it, therefore, far from being a hazard with Mr. Petri, has been a necessary condition of procedure. That's why, when you hear him in the Ballade in G minor and the Scherzo in C sharp minor of Chopin, you almost wonder whether you have not been introduced to new compositions, copies of which you ought to go and buy for your library. But the music shop doesn't exist that sells them, you may as well believe, first as last. Count them among texts that are unpublished, or that have disappeared from print, and save yourself trouble of search.

An item, however, that the clerk will possibly find among his portfolios is the unfinished work of Liszt that is based on themes from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro." Here is a piece the accidentals and expression marks of which Mr. Petri has not yet succeeded in putting out of his head, for the reason that he is considering how to fill in, for himself, certain of the spaces that the composer left blank. Receiving a representative of The Christian Science Monitor at his studio one morning, he took from the piano a copy of the "Figaro" fantasy, edited by Busoni, and pointed out Liszt's original measures and Busoni's emendations. He asked for opinion, at the same time, as to how the fantasy went when presented at a recital of his at Essex House a few days before.

* * *

The answer was that it followed the brilliant course of all his Liszt performances; only, perhaps there was over-extended variation of the air of the bass—"Tum-ta-tum, tum-ta-tum,. tum-ta-tum, ta!"—taken from the scene of Figaro and Cherubino.

"Quite possible for me to make a cut there," observed he; "and I may do it."

Regarding sketches of the "Figaro" type, in which Liszt decorates and elaborates the melodies of other composers, "I am inclined to think," Mr. Petri commented, "that in the beginning they were improvised at the piano, and that later they were put on paper in as simple a form as was consistent with the desired effect; though by 'simple' I don't mean free of all technical bother; becau e nothing, strange to say, can be more difficult than passages for piano from which Liszt has striven to remove the difficulties. The easier the notes, the harder, sometimes, the music. When I try one of these improvisations before an audience, I mean to give it an informal sound that will recall the time, and I don't know but that even the occasion, that first brought it into being."

The Christian Science Monitor

Ted Shawn in "Archipenkesque."

Under the Comic Mask

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

MR. TED SHAWN tunes in on laughter, as everybody who has seen his dance programs must know. He takes the audience into his confidence, with friendly little grimaces and comic gestures, and many, but by no means all, of his numbers are planned for amusement. For this, he has been accused of debasing with the vaudeville touch the lofty realms of art. And he knows it. But, says Mr. Shawn, an artist must be himself, and stand or fall by his own conceptions. And why should the dance, a thing primarily of joy, be always solemn? Why should the dancing figure continually seem to be groping sadly into the unknown, with dispiriting seriousness? What is art without humor? If humor is a part of the infinite plan, it must also be a part of art.

So, playing with the audience is a part of Mr. Shawn's conception, because it is a part of the actuality of human life. The intimate contact gives the human glow, vibrant with understanding. The dance need not be cold, remote, abstract. It can be warm and winning.

There is another reason for the pleasantries in Mr. Shawn's programs. He is a thoroughly American dancer. America likes laughter; does not stand too much on unnecessary dignity. Informality marks its customs. And for an expression of the true American spirit, one can't copy the tradition, standards or ideals of other days or other countries, but must interpret the essence of America.

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His Four Dances on American Folk Music illustrate these views. They are clever satirizations, clever without bitterness and with just enough bite. They reveal his sense of dance-humor and the sympathetic imagination that underlies it. His American Indian Suite, of remoter origin, is as essentially national as it is racial. Having closely studied these Indians and their ritual dances, he does not seek to give a photographic reproduction of them. With the artist's vision, he portrays selectively, taking the raw folk material as one might take raw silk or cotton, to weave from it his interpretation in applied dance design.

Mr. Shawn was not a newspaper man once himself, but his father was one of the editors of the Kansas City Star. Educated in a western college, the young man was already established as dancer and teacher in California when he met Miss Ruth St. Denis, whom he describes as a pioneer, contemporary with Isadora, equaling without rivaling her in accomplishment. The celebrated Denishawn Studio was opened after their marriage, and there the silent dancing, the orchestra of movement, the percussive instrument or voice accompaniment, since heralded as imported novelties, were in use. Mr. Shawn has roamed the world, studied, tasted and selected everywhere. He worked with Elizabeth von Hugo, a disciple of Bode, in Germany, sampled the Mensendieck method of physical training, and made a long, close survey of Oriental dance culture. It is out of a wide experience that he reverts to America.

And if he is not a tragedian, no more is he a buffoon, or a showman—although more than a strong flair for showmanship has been imputed to him. If that is so, so it must be, he says. For he considers his program as an organic whole, a unit of architectural construction and tonal color. There must be contrast of mood, of lighting, rhythm, cadence, and a sense of climax. As in a mosaic in process of making, one says, "It needs more blue over here," so, in his dance program, if he finds need of a figuratively "blue" dance, he puts it in. Like most dancers, he has a feeling for painting, and if he were going to be something else, that something would be a sculptor. Speaking of contrast, for all the light-hearted gayety in his programs, such as the rowdy Boston Fancy, in which young people of 1854 disport themselves riotously, there is the balance of the dramatic or the quiet dance. His St. Francis ("O Brother Sun and Sister Moon") is a study in dynamic stillness, a plastic sequence of devotional intent. One feels that here he has mastered the conveyance of a mood not wholly in his natural realm. For although he has great respect for the quiet dance, he is, with his superb physique and vigor, mainly a dancer of action and rhythmic pulse.

* * *

"Art is the communication of ecstasy," with stress on "communication." It may not always be devout. It may even be pagan. But if it is real, it brings response. The audience feels what it cannot articulate itself, an inward, mentally muscular, as well as emotional, response. So the audience shares the ecstasy of expressive movement, rather than merely observing it. To those whose lives, active in other directions, have left them full of undanced dances, the universal need of dance is sublimated by the performer on the stage.

Probably Mr. Shawn's most distinctive achievement is the introduction of the male ballet. An entire evening's program was given to this interesting experiment for the first time anywhere in his recent visit to Boston. Vital with tactile values was "Cutting the Sugar Cane," from the Cuban Suite, done by four remarkably well-trained young men. The same ensemble brought tension and rhythmic excitement to the "Workers' Songs of Middle Europe." Of these, the second, "Who would be a Shopkeeper, Bureaucrat or Soldier?" was a gem of the humoresque in dance pattern. The male ballet is not meant to displace the more lyrical presence of women in the dance; but, because masculine dancing has been sniffed at as unmasculine, a matter of "prancing about the stage with a pink scarf," Mr. Shawn wants to show that it can be virile and strong, that has something of its own to contribute and that some types of dancing require masculine qualities for full realization.

MARGARET LLOYD.

G. B. S., With Gestures

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

OUT of the South last Tuesday came the Empress of Britain, on her passenger list a Legend, Mr. G. Bernard Shaw, public speaker. That evening he addressed a great audience at the Metropolitan Opera House. On the spot where Toscanini had summoned Beethoven andantes and Mendelssohn scherzos out of the past, the Legend seemed a figure out of Milton's "L'Allegro," Laughter holding both his sides. "Finding myself in an opera house with such a magnificent and responsive audience," he began, "I feel an irresistible desire to sing." Clasping his elbows with his long slim hands, he smiled his enjoyment of himself and of the occasion.

Could it be that he found that audience too decorous, too disinclined to talk back? Nothing like the hundreds of gatherings of hecklers that he had faced and conquered in his early days of speech-making. Was he hoping for a protest when he ridiculed that mysterious figure, the "hundred per cent American"? "What is the secret of this tremendous and monumental man, this man who talks so splendidly and has nothing to say?" he asked, standing with arms folded, his feet braced, as if awaiting a retort. When the tide of chuckles and hand-clapping began to rise instead, he put his arms akimbo and swayed back laughing silently. Less a response to the audience than a visualization of his relish of his own turn of thought, this gesture seemed. For those who watch for such visualizations of unspoken thinking, the posture was rich in portraiture.

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His hearers had to take some cognizance of his attitude of challenge and they chose to applaud that part of the Legend that had set Mr. Shaw down as an entertainer. They seemed inclined to laugh or sit silent under his criticism of institutions that are mostly taken for granted. His stance might well have mocked his hearers into counter challenge. But there came no discharge from the audience, and the show was therefore something less than half as good as it might have been. Next day there came retorts in plenty in the public prints. These writers might have had fireworks if they had set up their windmills the night before. Then they could have seen Don Quixote once more charge across the plain. The incident recalled the occasion of an American appearance of another Legend, Eleonora Duse, to whose acting one dramatic critic paid the tribute of slumber. Mr. Shaw deserved the compliment of heckling.

Only during the first few minutes of adjustment to his strangely unbelligerent audience did Mr. Shaw seem self-conscious. It was during this period that he thrust his right hand into the breast of his sack coat in the attitude of any steel-engraved orator. From then forward his gestures indicated a cleared channel between his thoughts and their outward manifestations.

Mr. Shaw's gestures exemplify the singular power of this element of expression to communicate unspoken mental images. When he declared to be parasitic the tendency of any nation to export only goods and to import only gold, he dismissed such practice from international trade—not in words but in the action of hand-washing. When he defined political customs that are in opposition to the individual's natural impuses, his hands shuttled rapidly across each other. Contemplatively his fingers combed his beard. He put his oversize eyebrows in order as he marshaled his thoughts.

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Once he rapped his forehead with his knuckles. Could he have been hoping to awaken his listeners from their cautious appraisals? When they finally did laugh in the wrong place his ruddy face seemed to redden, if that were possible. More than once he pulled and rubbed his double-length nose as if in appreciation of some unpremeditated turn of his wit.

To his own satisfaction Mr. Shaw reconciled opposing partisan assertions, the while he patted his palms together. His arms swung freely at full length as he took his hearers with him in imagination to London, Paris, Moscow, Peiping. Not once did he make the pointing gesture of accusation, nor wave the schoolmaster's expository finger. Never did hand partly cover mouth in thought concealment. At no time came the clutching movement of withholding.

His listeners for the most part were amused when he said he had vowed not to utter a single word in the United States to which anybody could possibly take offense. Yet by every outward sign he was sincere.

A Playhouse Guild has been formed in connection with the Oxford Repertory Theater. The guild will include a clubroom, equipped with a library of plays and theatrical periodicals. Once a week the members of the audience will be entertained to tea by the Repertory company, and regular meetings will be held which will be addressed by people distinguished in the world of the theater. A dramatic society will be formed with the object of fostering amateur talent.

The Politeama Fiorentino, built in 1861 when Florence was the capital of Italy, has reconstructed as a modern opera house with seating accommodations for about 5000 persons. It is fitted with modern lighting and heating and stage equipment. During the International Musical Congress, to be held in Florence, five operas will be presented in this auditorium. They are "La Vestale," Spontini; "Cenerentola," Rossini; "Lucrezia Borgia," Donizetti; "I Puritani," Bellini, and "Nabucco," Verdi.

The Circus in New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNTIL May 6, Madison Square Garden will be the scene of two daily performances of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, beginning this organization's season tour. As the subject for the opening pageant this year the Durbar held at Delhi in honor of Queen Victoria's jubilee, offers large scope for spectacle and brilliant costuming and for the display of the horses which are ever the mainstay of a circus. The 50 elephants, appropriately, participate in this number, then go into their own act in four rings.

After a year's absence Con Colleano is again seen with his Spanish dancing upon the tight wire, concluding with his unique forward somersault. He shares the heights of applause with Alfredo Codona, who turns a triple somersault in a flying act with his brother; with the Wallenda Family of performers upon the high wire, and with the girl Vandere, who hooks her elbows around a trapeze bar and makes 100 revolutions without pause.

There is Koban, who hops up an incline on his head; Clyde Beatty with his lions and tigers, troupes of amazingly skillful pole balancers, jugglers and acrobats from many lands; aerialists by the dozens, boomerang tossers, an Indian brave with bow and arrows who hits the distant targets every time; not forgetting the ginger pop, ice cream, balloons, eruptive cones of spun sugar, popcorn and peanuts.

A grand set piece is "By popular demand, Hugo Zacchini, the human projectile, a living person shot headlong through space with terrific force from the mouth of a monster cannon!" One girl trotted two-thirds around the hippodrome track bearing another balanced aloft on one hand.

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But those horses! Curried, brushed and hand-smoothed from pointing ears to fetlock, horses white, cream, bay, chestnut, black and piebald, horses that galloped, pranced, cantered and cakewalked; horses that wheeled and countermarched at a whistled signal, that pirouetted and curtsied, and posed as still as statues. In all the 110 but one horse showed his teeth, and he was a bit of an actor, for they used him to impersonate a bucking bronco. Round the track the horses raced, with their riders sliding under and over them, or standing erect without benefit of reins, or leaping off and on without a slow-down. Down the track came seven ponies abreast, only to be gathered into the great loop of a lariat by that sure enough roper, Cy Compton, who heads the Wild West group of 60 performers. When Miss Dorothy Herbert takes the high hurdles on her mount, no one can doubt that circus horses have fun. And when that black beauty cavorts down the track to the measures of a dance, head swinging, tail swaying—boys and girls, has that horse got rhythm?

E. C. S.

Water Colors of South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, D. C.

AN EXHIBITION of more than 60 water colors of South America by Mr. Eliot O'Hara is on view at the Corcoran Gallery of Art through April 23. These water colors are a selection from more than 150 painted during a four-months tour of South America, from which the artist recently returned. It is his third one-man show in the national capital in 26 months.

The water colors now on exhibition represent five countries in an itinerary which took the artist down the west coast of South America to the Straits of Magellan and across the Andes to Buenos Aires and up to Rio de Janeiro. In its entirety, the group is extraordinarily effective, giving an impression of dazzling sunshine, intense blue skies, and brilliant colors of mountain peaks, foliage and architecture. The artist's command of his medium appears complete, which, coupled with his versatility in choice of subject matter, gives his work great variety. A master of color, he is equally sensitive to scenes in which color plays small part, as is evidenced in "Rio from Nictheroy," which was purchased by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt in the first week of the exhibition. In this painting, the pale blue line of mountains is seen across still water, framed by dark forms of palm trees in the foreground.

Mr. O'Hara's work has tremendous carrying quality. Broadly handled, in flat washes of pure color, with the white paper playing an important rôle in high lights, it is extremely effective viewed from the length of the gallery; yet it withstands close scrutiny as well.

"Rio Frias in the Andes" is a study in blues, in which great height is well conveyed by the projection of successive peaks through heavy clouds. Brilliant sunshine and accompanying heavy shadows make the bare, rounded mountain tops in "Los Andes on the Transandean" almost an abstract design, with a jade-green sky paling to lemon-yellow at the horizon. These are but two of the many superb paintings of mountains, rich in their variety of form and color.

Mr. O'Hara has depicted exquisite sky effects, ranging from the delicate tawny colors of "Dawn on the West Coast" to the deep sapphire night sky in "The Southern Cross," in which moonlight falls upon the wall of a stucco house.

Architecture is handled with equal facility, whether the artist gives us a series of "Roofs of the Bolivian Capital" or the sun-splashed façade of a picturesque Spanish colonial church.

Mr. O'Hara's figures are generally incidental; but there are several portrait studies of Indian types, and an occasional painting of groups of brightly clad Indians and peasants, like "The Sunday Market."

"Wild Violets," with the American comédienne, Miss Charlotte Greenwood, in the cast, is proving so successful that no new play will be seen at Drury Lane, London, until autumn.

British Film Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

In producing the film "F. P. 1," directed by Herr Erich Pommer for Ufa and Gaumont-British, money has been spent as though the word depression had never been heard of. Yet the result is poor stuff. A penniless inventor has developed a scheme for establishing an aerial base in the middle of the Atlantic, but the company with whom he has lodged the plans has forgotten all about them. To bring the world's attention to them, a friend of the inventor, a famous aviator, stages a sham robbery to which he brings his own publicity photographer. The ruse succeeds and work begins in mid-Atlantic. But then the aviator starts a non-stop flight around the world at literally half an hour's notice. He crashes in Alaska, and for two years nothing is heard of him, until he returns to Berlin without attempting to disguise himself. Yet not a single reporter recognizes him. After this the film is one long tissue of nonsense, and one is pleased when the interminable story reaches its end.

"King of the Ritz" is better than "F. P. 1" only because it has had less money spent on it. It represents an effort by Mr. Stanley Lupino to make a screen musical comedy, but there is little that is either musical or comic about it.

Society of Independent Artists

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

EVERY spring, along with the crocus, comes to New York that extraordinary burgeoning of the expressive urge, the annual exhibition of the Society of Independent Artists. Some 800 items are on view this year at Grand Central Palace, the only condition being that the exhibitors shall pay the entrance fee of $9. There are no juries and no prizes. Here the maker of pictures or sculpture may speak out, and visualize in his work, if he so desires, how he feels about economic as well as æsthetic problems.

So recent an event as President Roosevelt's inauguration speech contained a phrase, "The nation asks for action and action now," that spurred Mr. Charles Verschuuren to make a vast mural, "America Revive!" with well-muscled young men giving a starting tug to the wheels of industry, and an exultant young woman holding the torch of progress aloft. Overhead victorious horses gallop. "War" is the subject of a score of the paintings, and never is there a hint of the glorification that once entered into this subject. No jingoism creeps in here. For all the ineptness of many of these items, there is a pervading cry for justice and peace in the presentations of conditions of international strife, racial prejudice and industrial struggle.

* * *

Mr. Ernest Guteman shows a project for a monumental structure composed of abstract planes projected asiant into space from a great balancing base. Such a construction might provide a new sort of outdoor beaufy, with its presentation of novel relations of light and shade capable of being observed from great distances and in the round. The sculptor spent three months on this project and had to rebuild it several times because of the difficulty of organizing planes set at abrupt angles.

One group of landscapes is offered at $5 each. Mr. Louis G. Ferstadt puts a price of $50,000 on his large allegorical canvas, "Lincoln Spiritual," showing the Emancipator a young athlete in build, draped in the colors of the United States, bending compassionately over peasants, peons and slaves of many nations as they kneel in supplication for a new life of freedom. Mr. David Burliuk shows a large composition that contrasts the unemployed squatters of Central Park, New York, with the bordering avenues of luxury.

The general run of the show keeps up the contemporary tone with its street scenes, souvenirs of the circus, memories of excursions to the country and seashore, restaurant and subway incidents, social allegories, topical illustrations and cartoons, and portraits of men who have been in the public eye—Lenine, Edison, Roosevelt.

* * *

Many a primitive got into this show, and some of these naïve productions are among the most interesting numbers. What might be called visual memory is in evidence in the original seascape and ranch paintings done by an inmate of the penitentiary at Clinton, N. Y.

Mr. Henry Wolf's sculpture includes a life-size bear perched on a globe. "Roosevelt and Hoover in Conference" is an abstract silhouette in wood by "Chaim." Brooklyn Bridge recurs as a subject in many of the pictures, as do Central Park and the skyscrapers of Manhattan. Mr. Don Freeman's paintings of back-stage theater scenes have a Hogarthian gusto. Many of the pictures reflect the enjoyment by New Yorkers last winter of an unaccustomed amount of snow. There is also a memorial group of the paintings of Mr. Alfred Maurer and several of the mural paintings by American Indians recently shown at the Rockefeller City International Show. The independent exhibition continues through April.

E. C. S.

The Mass in B Minor by J. S. Bach will be sung by the Bach Choir of Bethlehem, Penna., in complete form for the twenty-sixth time Saturday afternoon, May 13, in Packer Memorial Church at Lehigh University, as a memorial to Dr. J. Fred Wolle, founder of the choir and its director from 1900 to 1932. Mr. Bruce Carey will conduct.

A New Italian Concerto

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BETWEEN the nineteenth-century composer, Brahms, and the twentieth-century one, Castelnuovo-Tedesco, make what choice you will; as for Mr. Arturo Toscanini, his preference seems, by Philharmonic-Symphony showing of April 13 in Carnegie Hall, to be for Castelnuovo-Tedesco, writer of a Concerto for violin and orchestra, his second work in the form, bearing the descriptive title, "The Prophets." This piece, a novelty not only to New York but to the world, was produced on the afternoon of April 12, 1933, and was repeated on the night of the 13th, with Mr. Jascha Heifetz, to whom it stands dedicated, in the rôle of soloist.

The factors contributing to a performance are so many, causing one to go only tolerably and another to go quite admirably, that anything like final or positive critical comment must be out of the question. We may not, from a particular occasion, generalize too much. But speaking of Brahms and Castelnuovo-Tedesco in association with Mr. Toscanini and Mr. Heifetz, Brahms certainly suffered at the hands of the conductor when his Concerto for violin and orchestra was presented a week earlier, before the audience of the even Thursday series of meetings, whereas Castelnuovo-Tedesco fared happily at this time before the audience of the odd Thursdays. To remark upon circumstances, however they may account for outcomes—here, for one thing, was a new score from the pen of a fellow-countryman of Mr. Toscanini's; and here, for another, was the last odd Thursday evening of the season, the odd Thursday house representing the original Philharmonic Society, as the even Thursday house represents the Symphony Society of the days before the merger.

The Castelnuovo-Tedesco concerto, let us not fail to mark, is largely based, according to explanations in the Philharmonic-Symphony program book, on borrowed themes; is built, that is to say, in considerable part on melodies, to the number of five, taken from Jewish sources. Now we know what that means. The composer starts out with accepting somebody else's directions as to what he shall say. He cannot, therefore, be entirely original. The best he can do, wherever he admits the outside tunes, is to contrive variations. He can, nevertheless, be as interesting as he knows how, bringing in all sorts of action and coloring.

On these grounds, the concerto has plenty of charm, notwithstanding an inevitable monotony. One of the appropriated airs is so much like another that striking contrast of mood hardly becomes possible. In the matter of method, some unusual details are in evidence, noteworthy the accompanying of cadenza-like passages for the solo instrument with rollings upon the kettle-drums or with chords upon the harp. How well the music lives up to its title, "The Prophets," is a point upon which hearers are likely to disagree, some finding it satisfactory enough, no doubt, and others finding it overcharged with sentiment. Scarcely any of the fragments of Jewish song has innate vigor; wherefore moments of fiery expression are rather few and far between. Still, rare praise, the concerto offers itself as modern music without noise or nonsense; good sound and noble emotion right through, from first note to last.

W. P. T.

Amusements

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ROMBERG'S FRAGRANT MUSICAL ROMANCE
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TONIGHT AT 8:15
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ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON-LOIS MORAN-VICTOR MOORE
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Chicago Riders Win Polo Title

Defeat Boston Club for the United States Indoor Class B Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 17—The Class B championship of the Indoor Polo Association of America was won by the Chicago Riding Club team captained by Herbert J. Lorber at the 124th Field Artillery Armory here Saturday night. The Chicago Lorbers defeated the Commonwealth Polo Club of Boston, Mass., 8 to 5. Both teams survived a sereis of eliminations in their respective territories.

The first victory in the open class was captured by the South Shore Remount Association, captained by Maj. R. G. Hunter. The Remounts defeated a Chicago Riding Club trio led by Capt. M. M. Corpening, by the score of 10½ to 6½.

In the Class B game, the Chicago Lorbers, a 13-goal team, had to give the Commonwealth one goal. The locals started aggressively, scored almost at once and ran the score to 3 to 2 before the chukker ended. Boston staged a brilliant playing rally in the last period, but it yielded only one goal. Captain Lorber, playing No. 2, and James A. Hannah, playing No. 1, scored four goals each, and Frank Bering, No. 3, got one. Jack Pickering, No. 1 player, led the Boston attack with three. The summary:

Chicago Lorbers	Boston Commonwealths
No. 1—James A. Hannah	Jack Pickering
2—Herbert J. Lorber	W. H. Nichols
3—Frank Bering	Lyle Phillips

Score—Chicago Lorbers 8, Boston Commonwealths 5. Goals—Lorber 4, Hannah 4, Bering for Chicago; Pickering 3, Phillips, handicap for Boston. Fouls—Lorber and Bering for Lorbers. Referee—Walter C. Barger. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

If the first chukker could have been wiped out, the game between the South Shore Remounts and the Chicago Corpenings would have been a close one. In this period, however, the Remounts piled up five goals without giving their rivals a good chance to shoot. The latter got organized, however, and scored three each in the second and third periods. The Remounts scored five in the fourth period. The No. 2 men, Barney Balding for the victors and Captain Corpening for the losers, were high scorers with five goals each. George Oliver, No. 3, for Remounts, also scored five times. The summary:

South Shore Remounts	Chicago Corpenings
No. 1—Maj. R. G. Hunter	
	Lieut. Lawrence Smith
2—Barney Balding	Captain Corpening
3—George Oliver	S. P. Porter

Score—South Shore Remounts 10½, Chicago Corpenings 6½. Goals—Balding 5, Oliver 5, Major Hunter 3 for South Shore Remounts; Captain Corpening 5, Lieutenant Smith and Porter for Chicago Corpenings. Fouls—Major Hunter 2 for Remounts; Lieutenant Smith for Corpenings. Referee—Walter C. Barger. Time—Four 7½m. chukkers.

Champion Yankees Are Running True to Form

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	4	0	1.000
Cleveland	3	0	1.000
Washington	3	1	.750
Chicago	2	1	.667
Detroit	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	4	.200
Boston	0	3	.000
St. Louis	0	3	.000

Results April 15

Washington 2, Boston 1.
New York 7, Philadelphia 3.
Detroit 3, Chicago 0.
Cleveland at St. Louis (postponed).

Results April 16

New York 5, Philadelphia 4.
Cleveland 7, St. Louis 1.
Other games postponed.

Running true to form, the New York Yankees are at the top of the American League standing as the first week of play becomes a matter of history. After unfavorable weather conditions delayed by one day the season opener at Yankee Stadium, the Yanks began with a rush by winning two straight from Boston and a pair from the Philadelphia Athletics. Manager Joe McCarthy's boys, therefore, have a flying start in what promises to be a very interesting pennant race.

The strength shown by the Washington Senators in their first four games must have made the Yankees sit up and take notice. Washington's young shortstop manager, Joe Cronin, has started his team off on its right foot. The Senators have a very capable pitching staff, strengthened during the winter by the addition of two smart left-handers, Walter Stewart and Earl Whitehill. Goose Goslin is hitting the ball hard, another source of good news to Washington fans.

Cleveland, with the help of good early-season pitching, has made an impressive start with three victories and no defeats. Clint Brown and Wes Ferrell both turned in triumphs, and on April 15 the Indians pounded out six runs in the ninth inning against Detroit to turn defeat into victory.

The Chicago White Sox served notice to those interested that they are going to be troublesome this season. Al Simmons, Manager Lew Fonseca and a few others are pounding the ball hard and that's trouble for opposing pitchers. If the club can get the proper help from its owr pitchers—well, there is a question.

That completes what is the first division at this present moment. The Athletics have had trouble getting started, mostly because the Senators and Yankees are playing championship ball. Detroit lost two disheartening contests before registering a victory against Chicago Saturday. The Red Sox played winning ball in all three of their games to date, but just didn't get the "breaks." The St. Louis Browns have shown little in the way of strength.

College Baseball Results

C. C. N. Y. 7, Springfield 5.
Chicago 6, Notre Dame 5.
Columbia 6, Fordham 5.
Iowa 5, Hillsdale 2.
Michigan State 5, Northwestern 4.
Monmouth 13, Macomb Teachers 4.
N. Y. U. 7, Manhattan 4.
Ohio Wesleyan 11, Ohio State 6.
Penn State 4, Annapolis 2.
Penn. A. C. 6, Swarthmore 2.
Princeton 8, Lehigh 1.
Villa Nova 4, Lafayette 3 (14 innings).
Washington and Lee 11, Virginia 0.
West Point 6, Haverford 0.
Yale 6, Dartmouth 3.

College Rifle Result

Tennessee 1370, Brooklyn Poly 1360.

College Cricket Result

Ardmore C. C. 124, Haverford 100.

National League Race Promises to Be Close

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Pittsburgh	3	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	2	2	.500
Chicago	1	2	.333
St. Louis	1	2	.333
Cincinnati	1	2	.333
New York	0	0	.000
Boston	0	1	.000

Results April 15

Philadelphia 2, Brooklyn 1.
Pittsburgh 6, Chicago 4.
Other games postponed.

Results April 16

Philadelphia 2, Boston 0.
Cincinnati 7, St. Louis 0.
Brooklyn 1, New York 1 (14 innings, tie).
Pittsburgh at Chicago (postponed).

Handicapped somewhat by the usual early-season weather, the National League race has at last gotten into full swing. The first week of play has brought about a close battle, with only one team, the Pittsburg Pirates, able to hold off defeat. The Pirates have three victories, while Brooklyn, in second place, has a pair of triumphs and one defeat.

The 1933 campaign is still much too young to attempt comparisons. However, the fans can be assured of one thing—a close race.

The Pirates are just as powerful as they were quoted to be before the season started. Brooklyn and Philadelphia are close behind the Pirates. The Dodgers have revealed power from the top of their batting order to the bottom, while the Phillies can hit the ball just as hard and consistently as ever.

Chicago and St. Louis are off to a slow start, all of which does not mean a thing. Both clubs are pennant possibilities and they will be around the top when the time comes.

Bill Terry took his New York Giants to Boston in an attempt to open the National League season there, but the "Joints" returned to their native Polo Grounds without even practicing. Sunday they played the Dodgers in a game that ended in a tie.

In weather still uncertain, the Braves began their campaign Sunday by dropping a close contest to the troublesome Phillies. One would expect to see football this weather instead of baseball.

Webster First Indoor Codeball Champion

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 17—George H. Webster of this city is the first national codeball-in-the-court champion of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. In the final of the tournament at the Lake Shore Athletic Club, which ended here Saturday Webster defeated C. F. Oswald, also a local star, in four games. The scores were 15—11, 12—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Webster's greater experience turned the tide against Oswald, who gave the veteran the best battle of the tourney. Webster lofted a number of returns off the backwall, scored many overhead shots, and displayed clever footwork. Oswald seemed bothered somewhat by the gallery. Third place medal was claimed by Sylvester Bilski on the default of P. O. Bach.

A. A. U. Codeball-in-the-Court Championship Final

George H. Webster, Chicago, defeated C. F. Oswald, Chicago, 15—11, 12—15, 15—10, 15—9.

Yale Nine Easily Defeats Dartmouth

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Columbia	1	0	1.000
Harvard	1	0	1.000
Yale	1	1	.500
Cornell	0	0	.000
Princeton	0	0	.000
Dartmouth	0	1	.000
Pennsylvania	0	1	.000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 17—Scoring five runs against Arthur R. Boisseau '33, starting Dartmouth pitcher, Yale easily won its Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League game from the "Big Green" here Saturday, 6 to 3. Way Thompson '33 succeeded Boisseau in the third and held the Eli to one run and three hits. John J. Broaca '34 pitcher well enough, although he passed four batters. There were 14 bases stolen during the game, Yale runners stealing eight. Score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Yale	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	1	x—	6	10	2
Dartmouth	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	0—	3	4	1

Batteries—Broaca and Browne; Boisseau, Thompson and Weeman. Losing pitcher—Boisseau. Umpires—Schroeder and Skelly. Time—2h. 12m.

Fail to Beat World Marks

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 17 (AP)—An attempt to lower the world 600-meter and 660-yard marks failed Saturday night when Phil Edwards, former United States 600-yard champion, beat out Milton Sandler, world indoor 600-meter record holder, in a special 600-meter race, but failed by over two-tenths of a second establishing a new mark at either distance. Running in the 174th Armory on a track classed as one of the fastest in the country, Edwards took the lead at the gun and fought off Sandler's only real challenge, at the start of the final lap, to win by seven yards. A special tape had been stretched at the 660-yard mark so the runners could shoot at a new record for that distance, but both runners slowed after hitting the 600-meter tape and took the remaining few yards in their stride. Edwards' time for the 600-meters was 1m. 21.6s. or two-tenths of a second more than the mark set by Sandler earlier this year. His time for the 660 yards was 1m. 22.1s. Runners from Canada dominated the rest of the meet, with Bert Pearson winning the 100-yard handicap dash in 10s. and several other Canadian runners placing in the other events.

Princeton Eight Beats Middies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANNAPOLIS, Md., April 17—Princeton's varsity eight defeated the United States Naval Academy crew by less than a quarter of a length over the Henley distance on the upper Severn course here Saturday. The Tigers led from start to finish, but barely held off a late challenge by the Middies. Princeton's time was 6m. 56s. while the Navy boat was clocked only one second behind. In the other race of the regatta, the Navy junior varsity eight defeated Princeton in 6m. 54s. to 6m. 56s. Conditions were ideal.

Schaap Takes 18.2 Title

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 17—Arie Schaap of this city won the western amateur championship at 18.2 balk line billiards here Saturday night by defeating the former national and western champion, Percy N. Collins of the Illinois Athletic Club. The score was 250 to 210 in 41 innings. Collins had the high run, 54, against 49 for Schaap. The tourney was staged at the Lake Marion Recreation in Oak Park, a western suburb.

Vancouver Oarsmen Win

SEATTLE, Wash., April 17 (AP)—Battling rough waters and a strong wind, the Vancouver Rowing Club's eight-oared crew from Vancouver, B. C., conquered the 150-pound sweepsters of the University of Washington by a full length in a mile and a half race on the Lake Washington Canal Saturday. The Canadians crossed the finish line in 7m. 59s. and Washington was clocked in 8m. 3.5s.

College Golf Result

William and Mary 17½, Boston College ½.

Boston Cubs Win From the Arrows

Take Canadian-American Hockey Title Before a Crowd of 5000

Canadian-American Hockey League Champions

1927—Springfield.
1928—Springfield.
1929—Boston.
1930—Providence.
1931—Springfield.
1932—Providence.
1933—Boston.

Canadian-American Hockey League Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst.
Boston	3	2	15	10
Philadelphia	2	3	10	15

(Best three out of five.)

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 17—Boston Bruin Cubs defeated the Philadelphia Arrows in the fifth and deciding match, 4 to 3, to win the Canadian-American Hockey League championship playoff at the Arena Saturday night.

A crowd of 5000 saw "Pinkie" Davie, spare defense player, score the winning goal with less than seven minutes remaining and break a 3 to 3 tie, after the Boston team had played a thrilling up-hill game.

Prior to that Joe Jerwa, stouthearted Cubs' defenseman, had tallied twice in the second period and Ted Saunders once. The Cubs overcame a two-goal lead, the Arrows getting away to a running start when Anderson and Pratt tallied in the first period and Boyd registered the other goal in the second period. The summary:

Boston	Philadelphia
Burmister, Weir, Benson, lw	rw, Phillips, Boyd, Collings
Cook, O'Neil, F. Jerwa, c	c, Conn, Anderson, Pratt
Saunders, Buckles, Filmore, rw	lw, Hudson, Runge, Wilson
J. Jerwa, Davie, ld	rd, Peters, Desmarais
Lane, Davie, rd	ld, Nichols, McGoldrick
Jackson, g	g, Cude

Score—Boston 4, Philadelphia 3. Goals—J. Jerwa 2, Saunders, Davie for Boston; Anderson, Pratt and Boyd for Philadelphia. Assists—Cook, O'Neil, Saunders, Benson and J. Jerwa for Boston. Desmarais and Boyd for Philadelphia. Officials—W. J. Stewart and W. A. Shaver. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Washington Beats California Again

LONG BEACH, Calif., April 17 (AP)—The University of Washington eight-oared crew won the varsity race in a triangular regatta over the Olympic 2000-meter course Saturday.

Using a driving finish which left California a length behind, the Washington varsity covered the course in 6m. 30s., seven and three-tenths seconds faster than that of the Bears when they won the Olympic title last summer. The novice crew of the University of California at Los Angeles trailed.

The Huskies won both the four-oared and freshman races with powerful drives just before they reached the finish of the 2000-meter distance.

Washington Four Wins

The Washington four-oared crew, in a borrowed boat, won by six feet from California in 7m. 44 4-5s., with U. C. L. A. third, six lengths back.

The freshman race also was close, with the Husky yearlings moving ahead of California with a driving finish which put them under the wire in 6m. 50 1-5s., six feet ahead.

California's junior varsity eight defeated the University of California crew at Los Angeles by a length and a half on the 2000-meter course. Washington did not compete. The winner's time was 6m. 54 1-5s.

Navy Title Race

The U. S. S. Oklahoma racing cutter won the naval championship by half a length. It was a close finish, with the Oklahoma blue jackets winning in 9m. 10⅞s.

The U. S. S. Arizona finished second, with the U. S. S. Lexington, favorite in the race, staging a terrific drive to cross the wire in third place. The U. S. S. Arkansas was fourth, a scant foot behind the Lexington, with the U. S. S. California last.

Peet and Trottier Triumph

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Eric Peet, United States singles champion, with Ralph Trottier, also of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, won the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States four-wall hard-ball handball doubles title, on their home court, on Saturday, when they defeated the brother team from the Brooklyn Handuall Club, James V. Ryan and William Ryan, in the final round, by a score of 21—10, 21—18, 10—21, 21—14. Edward Rogers and George Morabit, also of the Central Y. M. C. A., took third place, as the result of a victory over Clifford Kaulig and John Dempsey of the Brooklyn Elks Club, scored at 21—7, 21—20.

Aknusti's Trio Wins

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Aknusti's hard-riding trio of Elbridge and Bob Gerry and Jimmy Mills defeated Los Nanduces, 8 to 7, to win the eastern open indoor polo title Saturday night and qualify for the national championships, now in progress at Chicago. Los Nanduces, strengthened by the addition of Gerard S. Smith, gave Aknusti a great battle all the way but could not quite overcome a lead of 4½ to 1½ piled up by the winners in the first two chukkers. Mills and John C. Rathbone of Los Nanduces each scored four goals.

Robbins Regain Titles

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., April 17 (AP)—The Robbins family, Mr. and Mrs., today recovered the South African men's and women's singles tennis titles they lost last year. C. J. Robbins, South African Davis Cup nominee, defeated the veteran V. G. Kirby in a five-set final of men's singles while Mrs. Robbins, the former Miss R. D. Tapscott, defeated Mrs. F. H. Lowe in a three-set final of women's play. Robbins previously held the title in 1929 while Mrs. Robbins was champion in 1930.

Hill Property of St. Paul

ST. PAUL, Minn., April 17 (AP)—Jesse Hill, left fielder for the Newark Bears, became the property of St. Paul of the American Association Saturday. The New York Yankees turned him over to the Saints in the Russell Van Atta deal of last summer. Hill has been a holdout this year, as he was disappointed when the Yankees once more turned him over to Newark and he refused to report to that club.

International League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Baltimore	5	0	1.000
Rochester	3	0	1.000
Newark	2	1	.667
Buffalo	1	1	.500
Jersey City	1	2	.333
Albany	1	2	.333
Toronto	1	5	.167
Montreal	0	3	.000

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Kansas City	4	1	.800
St. Paul	3	1	.750
Minneapolis	2	1	.667
Milwaukee	2	2	.500
Louisville	2	3	.400
Toledo	1	2	.333
Indianapolis	1	3	.250
Columbus	1	3	.250

Alexander Triumphs In First Two Rounds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 17—Seymour Alexander of the Trinity Club, the defending champion, swept through two rounds in the United States one-wall, soft-ball, handball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, with ease, over the week-end, and is now in the quarterfinals of the singles, at the Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, two rounds having been completed on Saturday and Sunday.

Most of the places were filled by his clubmates, the most notable exception coming when Dennison Judge of the home club, son of one of the founders, came from behind to win in straight games from Louis Lubin, in the second round, 21—17, 21—20. In the final game, Lubin led at 20 to 17, and was twice more at game point, only to lose four straight to the local star. The summary:

A. A. U. One-Wall, Soft-Ball, Handball Tourney—First Round

Seymour Alexander, Trinity Club, defeated T. R. Clancy, Greenpoint Y. M. C. A., 21—14, 21—15.

David Margolis, Trinity Club, defeated Edward Sutherland, Flushing Y. M. C. A., 21—11, 21—8.

David Tutrone, Trinity Club, defeated M. B. Fiterman, New York University, 21—6, 21—10.

Isadore Knopp, Union Temple A. C., defeated Samuel Kowaloff, unattached, 21—3, 21—9.

Jack Londin, Trinity Club, defeated George Kronengold, Union Temple A. C., 13—21, 21—9, 21—10.

Richard Bruck, City A. C., defeated Samuel Kopelman, Trinity Club, 21—14, 21—14.

Solomon Schmookler, Trinity Club, defeated Otto Werner, Flushing Y. M. C. A., 21—15, 21—4.

E. J. Bieber, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated William F. Lee, Edgewater A. A., 21—5, 21—4.

Solomon Goldman, Trinity Club, defeated Fred Droher, Newark Y. M. C. A., 21—16, 21—10.

Dennison Judge, Crescent A.-H. C., defeated Aleck Novick, Highland Park Y. M. C. A., 21—13, 11—21, 21—17.

Harold Grossman, Trinity Club, defeated William Lurie, Union Temple A. C., 21—9, 21—10.

Daniel Levinson, Trinity Club, defeated Jack Wildman, Newark Y. M. C. A., 21—13, 12—21, 21—17.

Jack Seaman, Trinity Club, defeated George Sherwood, Crescent A.-H. C., 21—4, 21—3.

Second Round

Alexander defeated Margolis, 21—8, 21—10.

Knopp defeated Tutrone, 21—11, 21—16.

Londin defeated Bruck, 21—11, 21—16.

Bieber defeated Schmookler, 21—16, 21—20.

Irving Jacobs, Union Temple A. C., defeated Goldman, 21—2, 21—10.

Judge defeated Louis Lubin, Trinity Club, 21—17, 21—20.

Grossman defeated Levinson, 21—19, 21—6.

Seaman defeated A. True, unattached, 21—2, 21—7.

Newcastle United Defeats Aston Villa

LONDON, April 17 (AP) — Newcastle United today made victory secure for The Arsenal in the first division of the English Association Football League as they defeated Aston Villa 3 to 1. The Villans were the only team with a chance of overtaking the league leaders. The Arsenal was idle.

It was the third game in four days for most of the players and they showed the effect of the grind in their play, most of the games being ragged and slow.

Stoke City consolidated its hold on second division leadership by defeating Charlton Athletic 2 to 0 while the second-place Tottenham Hotspurs were being held to a 2-to-2 tie by Plymouth Argyle.

The leaders all came through in third division, southern section play, Brentwood, Exeter City and Norwich City all counting victories. Hull City took the lead in the northern division by winning from Tranmere Rovers 3 to 0 while Chester was losing 2 to 0 to Rochdale.

There was no play in the Scottish League.

Culver Wins Polo Title

NEW YORK, April 17 (AP)—Culver Military Academy of Indiana Saturday night swamped Lawrenceville (N. J.) School, 13 to 3, to win the national interscholastic indoor polo championship. Better mounted and displaying good team play all the way, the Indianians took the lead in the first chukker and won as they pleased. With Bruce Aitken, R. J. Rasmussen and C. Maull Jr. flashing neat and accurate mallet work, Lawrenceville, thrice-winner of the championship since it was instituted in 1928, never had a chance. The Hoosiers, more experienced and better horsemen than their rivals, scored four goals in the first chukker and then definitely clinched victory with a volley of 4½ goals in the second chukker. Their lead, at the close of that chukker, was 8½ to 2, and Lawrenceville's case was hopeless. By their victory, the midwesterners gained possession of the George C. Sherman Cup.

Harvard Basketball Schedule

The committee on the regulation of athletic sports at Harvard University has approved a varsity basketball schedule for 17 games for the 1933-34 season. Harvard will play two games with Yale, two games with Princeton and two games with Dartmouth next season. The schedule follows: Dec. 13—Boston University; 16—Dartmouth at Hanover; 20—Princeton. Jan. 10—Yale; 13—Boston University at Boston; 20—Clark. Feb. 3—Lowell Textile; 9—Princeton at Princeton; 10—Swarthmore at Swarthmore; 14—Tufts; 17—Providence; 21—M. I. T.; 23—Brown at Providence; 28—New Hampshire. March 3—Dartmouth; 7—Crimson Independents; 10—Yale at New Haven.

Cushion Carom Billiards

CHICAGO, April 17 (AP)—W. F. Hoppe of New York and Jake Schaefer Jr., San Francisco star, will meet here next week to decide a cushion carom billiards championship for the first time since 1883. The game, a combination of balkline and three cushions, has been played little in recent years. Maurice Daly was the last player to hold the world title, winning it in 1883. Hoppe and Schaefer are balkline champions, the New Yorker holding the 18.1 title which he won from Schaefer in 1910. Schaefer has held the 18.2 championship since 1929. The cushion carom match will be at 1500 points in six blocks of 250 points, starting April 24.

Schaefer Replaces Carr

PHILADELPHIA, April 17 (AP)—Coach Lawson Robertson has selected A. Leslie Schaefer to replace Bill Carr, ace quarter-miler, on the University of Pennsylvania mile relay team for the Pennsylvania relay carnival, April 28 and 29. Jack Edwards, James Healey and Howard Jones, who, with Carr, set a new relay record last year, will make up the quartet with Schaefer. Penn also will have entries in three other relay events and nine individual competitions.

Harvard Elects Ames

Harvard wrestlers today elected Richard G. Ames '34 of Wayland, Mass., captain of the team for next season. Ames prepared for Harvard at the Milton Academy. He was a member of his freshman team and last year's varsity, and also rowed on the 1931 combination crew. Ames wrestles in the 175-pound class.

College Track Results

North Carolina 77, Annapolis 49.
Johns Hopkins 69 1-3, Delaware 56 2-3.
Amherst 76, Swarthmore 50.
Cincinnati 105, Berea 26.
Ohio 72, Ohio Wesleyan 58.
Stanford 93, California 36.
Virginia 76½, Virginia M. I. 49½.

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Sutter Defeats Lott in Final

Wins North and South Tennis Title in Straight Sets, 6-3, 7-5, 6-2

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 17—Clifford S. Sutter of New Orleans, United States intercollegiate champion, should be considered for the United States Cup team, having won the North and South singles tennis championship at the Pinehurst Country Club Saturday from George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago, in straight sets, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

The new team of Bryan M. Grant Jr. of Atlanta, Ga., and Lester R. Stoefen of Los Angeles, captured the men's doubles final by defeating Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell of New York, 7—9, 7—5, 8—6, 6—1.

Mrs. John W. Van of Philadelphia, the former Marjorie K. Gladman of California, retained her women's singles championship when she defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk of New York in the final Saturday. The score was 6—1, 6—1.

Mr. and Mrs. Van Ryn won the mixed doubles final by defeating Eliza Coxe of Asheville and Bell, 6—2, 6—2.

Lott ran into a 3—1 lead in the first set, but after losing his advantage when within two points of taking the fifth game he was never able to threaten Sutter after that. The Chicago player seemed to have trouble with his service and backhand. The summary:

North and South Tennis Championships
Men's Singles—Final Round

Clifford S. Sutter, New Orleans, La., defeated George M. Lott Jr., Chicago, 6—3, 7—5, 6—2.

Men's Doubles—Final Round

Bryan M. Grant Jr., Atlanta, Ga., and Lester R. Stoefen, Los Angeles, defeated Gregory S. Mangin, Newark, N. J., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 7—9, 7—5, 8—6, 6—1.

Women's Singles—Final Round

Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. Philip B. Hawk, New York, 6—1, 6—1.

Mixed Doubles—Final Round

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Van Ryn, Philadelphia, defeated Eliza Coxe, Asheville, N. C., and R. Berkeley Bell, New York, 6—2, 6—2.

Stix Baer Captures Opening Contest, 1-0

United States Soccer Championship

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
Stix Baer	1	0	1	0
N. Y. Americans	0	1	0	1

(Best two out of three games.)

ST. LOUIS, April 17 (AP)—The Stix Baer and Fuller Club yesterday won the opening game of a three-game series for the national soccer championship of the United States, defeating the New York Americans, 1 to 0.

Willie McClean's spectacular goal in the first two minutes of the final half was the margin of victory. A first-half goal by Gonsalves, St. Louis forward, was disallowed by a ruling he had fouled on the play.

Brilliant short pass work was displayed by the invaders in working the ball into Stix territory.

St. Louis		New York
McLean, ol	or,	Schwarz
Roe, il	ir,	Haeusler
Nilson, c	c,	Michaelis, O'Brien
Gonsalves, ir	il,	O'Brien, Milne
McNabb, or	ol,	Milne, Michaels
Bohlman, lh	rh,	Hendren
Watson, ch	ch,	Fleming
McPherson, rh	lh,	Ballantyne
Nolan, lfb	rfb,	Glover
Lehman, Hebberger, rfb	lfb,	Moorhouse
La Barge Vaughan, g	g,	Chesney

Score—Stix Baer and Fuller Club 1, New York Americans 0. Goal—McLean for Stix Baer. Referee—Dave Evans. Linesmen—Ribby Murphy and Oscar Mossman. Time—Two 45m. periods.

Flanagan Claims Two New Swimming Records

MIAMI, Fla., April 17 (AP)—Ralph Flanagan, 16-year-old schoolboy, today claimed two new world's swimming records. With five persons clocking his freestyle strokes, he flashed past the 400-yard mark in 4m. 21 2-5s., and then went over the 500-yard line in 5m. 31s., yesterday.

The record for 400-yard freestyle is 4m. 26s., held by Arne Borg of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago. The 500-yard freestyle record, also held by Borg, is 5m. 31.4s.

Steve Forsyth, Flanagan's coach, announced he would apply to the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States for recognition of the boy's speeds.

Flanagan already holds the world's record for 1000 yards freestyle and the national record for 500-yard freestyle. He won the latter in national competition recently in New York.

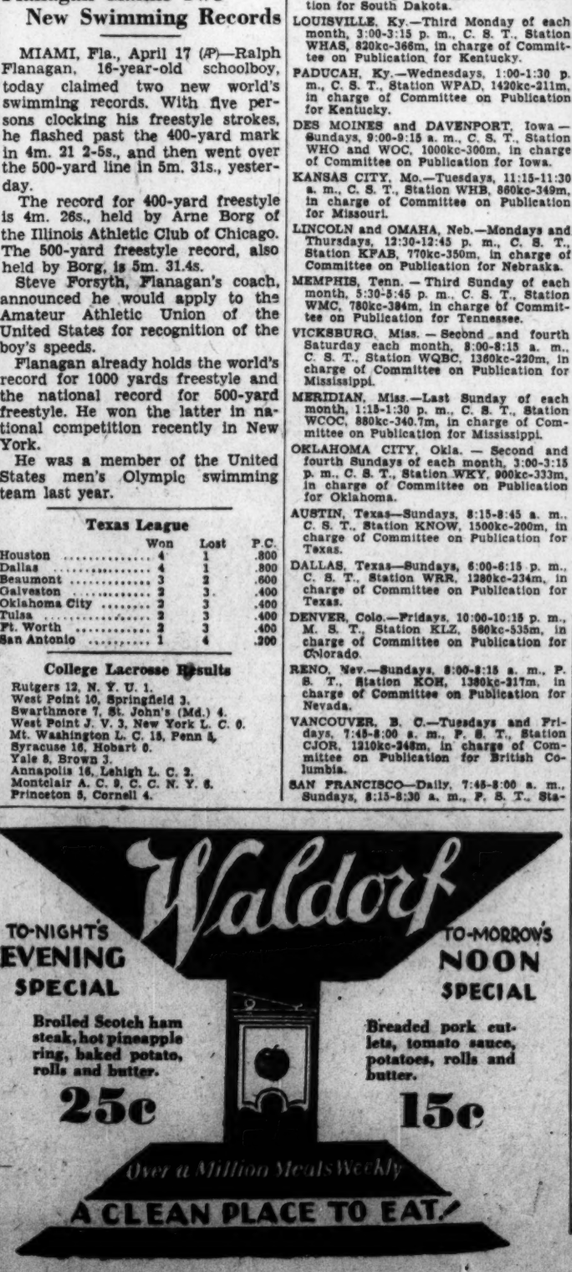
He was a member of the United States men's Olympic swimming team last year.

Texas League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Houston	4	1	.800
Dallas	4	1	.800
Beaumont	3	2	.600
Galveston	2	3	.400
Oklahoma City	2	3	.400
Tulsa	2	3	.400
Ft. Worth	2	3	.400
San Antonio	1	4	.200

College Lacrosse Results

Rutgers 12, N. Y. U. 1.
West Point 10, Springfield 3.
Swarthmore 7, St. John's (Md.) 4.
West Point J. V. 3, New York L. C. 0.
Mt. Washington L. C. 15, Penn 4.
Syracuse 16, Hobart 0.
Yale 8, Brown 3.
Annapolis 16, Lehigh L. C. 2.
Montclair A. C. 9, C. C. N. Y. 8.
Princeton 8, Cornell 4.



Summer Plants Bloom in Winter When Hours of 'Sleep' Are Reduced

LAFAYETTE, Ind., April 17 (AP)—By cutting about 10 hours a night off the "sleep" of asters, dahlias, sweet peas and pansies, Purdue University horticulturists announced today a commercially successful method of making these flowers bloom in winter as profusely as in midsummer.

The dahlias are bigger than the summer blooms, and the pansies flower in eight to ten times their usual profusion.

The "sleep" of plants is their condition during the darkness of night, when lack of light stops most of their synthesis of sugars and other plant materials.

In the Purdue experiment station greenhouses the flowers were allowed to go to "sleep" as usual at sundown on winter days, but after about four hours' rest in complete darkness they were awakened by artificial lights. These lights burned until sunrise, giving the plants the equivalent of a 20-hour working day.

But evidently there are "union" rules about hours among the greenhouse plants, for some produce flowers with one set of night hours while others require a different schedule.

About 40 varieties of flowers have been studied so far under the night lights. All showed that they can be made to bloom out of season, and several gave promise of excelling summer splendors after natural scientists find out more precisely how much light each species needs.

"The system worked out," says the announcement, "permits this growth in any greenhouse with inexpensive equipment and at low cost."

These experiments for the last two winters have been conducted by Mr. R. B. Withrow, assisted by Mr. M. W. Richman of the agriculture experiment station.

U. S. to Remove Shoals In St. Lawrence River

BROCKVILLE, Ont., April 17 (AP)—Work will commence shortly on the removal of Dark Island and Whale Back Shoals in the St. Lawrence River, it is reported here. Contracts for the removal of the shoals have been let by the United States War Department.

Eleven shoals have been blasted to provide a 27-foot channel from Lake Ontario to Prescott and Ogdensburg, and it is expected within three months it will be possible for the largest upper lake freighters to descend the river to the head of the rapids. Work on the improvement of the Canadian channel through the Brockville narrows was completed last year.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

BOSTON—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in "Good Cheer Service," Tuesday afternoons, 3:30-4:00, E. S. T., Station WBSO, Babson Park, Mass., 920kc-326m, in charge of Manager of Committees on Publication.

NEW YORK—Each Sunday, 3:00-3:30 p. m., Station WINS, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

TROY, N. Y.—Second Monday each month, 6:25-6:40 p. m., E. S. T., Station WHAZ, 1300kc-231m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—In "Kindly Thoughts" period, Saturdays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WHAM, 1150kc-261m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New York.

NEWARK, N. J.—Fourth Thursday of each month, 11:15-11:30 a. m., E. S. T., Station WAAM, 1250kc-240m, in charge of Committee on Publication for New Jersey.

HAMLTON, Ont.—Mondays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station CKOC, 880kc-341m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

TORONTO—Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station CFRB, 690kc-435m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Ontario.

LUDINGTON, Mich.—Thursday, 10:30-10:45 a. m., E. S. T., Station WKBZ, 1500kc-200m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

IRONWOOD, Mich.—Alternate Thursdays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., C. S. T., Station WJMS, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Michigan.

CUMBERLAND, Md.—Second and last Fridays of each month, 10:45-11:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WTBO, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

HAGERSTOWN, Md.—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8:45-9:00 a. m., E. S. T., Station WJEJ, 1210kc-248m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Maryland.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla. — Thursday, bi-weekly, 12:20-12:30 p. m., E. S. T., Station WJAX, 900kc-333m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

TAMPA, Fla. — Daily, including Sundays, 10:00-10:15 a. m., and Thursdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., E. S. T., Station WMBR, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Florida.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, 7:00-7:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WTMJ, 620kc-484m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Wisconsin.

CHICAGO—Daily, except Sunday, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WBBM, 770kc-389m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Illinois.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind.—Tuesdays and Fridays, 1:00-1:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WBOW, 1310kc-229m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Indiana.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., C. S. T., Station WDGY, 1180kc-254m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Minnesota.

MITCHELL, S. D.—Each Sunday, 1:15-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station KGDA, 1370kc-219m, in charge of Committee on Publication for South Dakota.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Third Monday of each month, 3:00-3:15 p. m., C. S. T., Station WHAS, 820kc-366m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Wednesdays, 1:00-1:30 p. m., C. S. T., Station WPAD, 1420kc-211m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Kentucky.

DES MOINES and DAVENPORT, Iowa—Sundays, 9:00-9:15 a. m., C. S. T., Station WHO and WOC, 1000kc-300m, in charge of Committee on Publication for Iowa.

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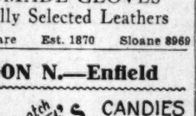
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Daily Features

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Liable (H. C. J.)—The correspondent writes:

Recently I purchased a book from a well-known publisher. In it I found a slip of paper with helpful instructions on how to open a book. On it appears this paragraph:

"Never open a book violently, or bend back the covers, as this is *liable* to break the back and to loosen the leaves."

Would not *likely* be the correct word in this sentence? Does not the word *liable* imply that the action of the verb which follows it is directed back upon the subject of the clause? *Is liable to* "feels" passive or reflexive; is *likely to* "feels" active or transitive.

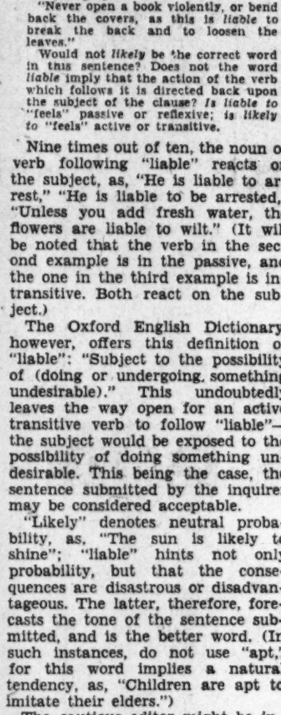
Nine times out of ten, the noun or verb following "liable" reacts on the subject, as, "He is liable to arrest," "He is liable to be arrested," "Unless you add fresh water, the flowers are liable to wilt." (It will be noted that the verb in the second example is in the passive, and the one in the third example is intransitive. Both react on the subject.)

The Oxford English Dictionary, however, offers this definition of "liable": "Subject to the possibility of (doing or undergoing something undesirable)." This undoubtedly leaves the way open for an active transitive verb to follow "liable"—the subject would be exposed to the possibility of doing something undesirable. This being the case, the sentence submitted by the inquirer may be considered acceptable.

"Likely" denotes neutral probability, as, "The sun is likely to shine"; "liable" hints not only probability, but that the consequences are disastrous or disadvantageous. The latter, therefore, forecasts the tone of the sentence submitted, and is the better word. (In such instances, do not use "apt," for this word implies a natural tendency, as, "Children are apt to imitate their elders.")

The cautious editor might be inclined, however, to obviate any possibility of question in the sentence submitted by substituting "may" for "is liable to."

Pict-O-Grams



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The answers will be found in a "box" among the advertisements.

For the Scrapbook

Proverbs of Patience

None patient but the wise.
Patience is good preaching.
A moment's patience is a 10 years' comfort.
Patience and application will carry us through.
Patience and time accomplish more than force and violence.
What cannot be removed becomes lighter by patience.
Patience is a bitter plant but has sweet fruit.
Patience is so like fortitude that she seems either her sister or her daughter.
Patience is the best buckler against affronts.
Patience is the armor and conquest of the godly.
He that can be patient finds his foe at his feet.
Job was not so miserable in his suffering as happy in his patience.

Brevities

El Paso World News: Natural scientists claim that certain musical notes prevent sleep . . . so do certain promissory notes.

Los Angeles Times: Philosophy is just the discovery that weeds make a nice lawn, too, if you keep them trimmed.

Arkansas Gazette: If the inhabitants consume enough 3.2 per cent beer to put the Government on its feet, they'll hardly be that way themselves.

Rime-O-Grams No. 110

Heavenly Bodies

Published March 20

Answers

1.
One fiery red planet
Our interest beguiles;
Though near us, 'tis distant
By millions of miles.
(Mars)

2.
This same evening star
Shone on Job and his friends,
Which to our northern sky
Its rich brilliancy lends.
(Arcturus)

3.
No wonder this planet
So far off appears;
To revolve, rings and all
Takes twenty-nine years.
(Saturn)

4.
Nor planet nor star,
Though queen of the night;
There is only one term
Which describes her aright.
(Moon)

5.
In April he rules
As the king of the sky,
The beast which on earth
Will all creatures defy.
(Leo)

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Miss Beulah Chambers, Washington, D. C.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

WE SHOULD see to it that prejudice is uprooted from our nature, and cast out, else life's most blessed gifts will pass us by.
—CAROL NORTON

Hymnal Notes

Nos. 66 and 173

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

DR. R. VAUGHAN WILLIAMS, composer of No. 66, "From these Thy children," holds a place of great distinction among present-day composers. From his earliest years he chose musical composition as his definite object. After wide studies in England and Germany, he discovered that from English folk songs flowed his greatest inspiration. From their modal and rhythmic influences he evolved his own essentially individual style.

His music is well known in the United States, where he has been more than once a welcome guest, conducting his own works. Most of the large cities, from Boston and Philadelphia to San Francisco, have heard orchestral works of his, including the London symphony (with its Westminster chimes and the cry of the lavender seller), his Pastoral symphony (with its quiet, misty vales and its magical singing voice), his First Norfolk Rhapsody, the Fantasia on a theme by Tallis, his "Shepherds of the Delectable Mountains" on a passage from Pilgrim's Progress, and the Antiphon.

The tune, Sine Nomine ("without name"), our No. 66, was composed for the English Hymnal when he was its editor. It is held to be one of the noblest melodies of English Hymnody, and already stands as a classic. No hymnal today seems complete without it.

The composer of No. 173 is Sir Walter Parratt (1841-1924), who, the son of an organist at Huddersfield, England, had so thorough a training from his father that at the age of 7 Walter played a church service, and at 10 played from memory the 48 preludes and fugues of Bach.

At 11 years he was appointed organist at Armitage Bridge Church, and then held various organ posts, including that at Magdalen College, Oxford. Appointed to St. George's Chapel, Windsor, in 1882, he became "Master of the Queen's Musick" and private organist to Queen Victoria.

He did comparatively little in composition, but Grove's estimate of him as an organist reads: "The champion of a style founded on accurate part-playing, clean phrasing, and simple registration." By his example and 40 years of teaching at the Royal College of Music, he revolutionized the playing of organists in England and elsewhere.

The words of this hymn, "Love is kind and suffers long," are by Bishop Christopher Wordsworth, nephew of the great poet. Bishop Wordsworth's "The Holy Year" contains hymns to teach spiritual truth. He believed that there was danger to the church in exchanging the ancient interpretation of the Old Testament for the literalism of those who see "nothing in the Old Testament but common history," and read it "with a veil on their hearts," which veil "is done away in Christ." He said that the Gospel history gave "only what Jesus *began* to do and to teach on earth." The Apocalypse was the bishop's favorite book.

In Lighter Vein

"A Poor Thing But Mine Own"

She flaunts in my pajamas,
My knickers and cravat,
One thing alone I've called my own—
My precious derby hat.

I've given her the ballot,
To vote for Frank or Herbie,
In daring feats she now competes—
Why *does* she want my derby?

She rides astride to ape me,
Her golf's as good as mine is
But the derby hat, I tell her flat,
Forever masculine is.

The Reason

O. O. McIntyre is credited with the following story of a friend who was directing a guest to the apartment:

"Push the front buzzer with your elbow, then take the elevator to the sixth floor, and, with your elbow push the door bell on the right."

The guest asked why he should use his elbow.

"That's in case you decide to bring gifts."

When Blood Tells

Movie Director: "Mills wants $600 for playing the part of an Indian in our new film."

Manager: "Offer him $300. Tell him its only a half-breed.—*Connecticut Bulletin.*

Works Both Ways

"The world certainly needs to be set on a firmer basis.

"Yes, if we had more set faces we might have fewer setbacks."

Great Help

What most of the fellows who've been spending the last three years loafing would appreciate is a vocation with pay.

Proof

"Why do you open the door of the patient's room every time I sing?" asked the dentist's wife.

The dentist replied: "I want the people who are waiting to know that it isn't a patient."—*Pathfinder.*

Life
"I thought I told you to quit going around corners on one leg!"

What They Say

Giving

"True happiness comes from giving and sharing, not from getting."—*Dr. Adolph Lorenz.*

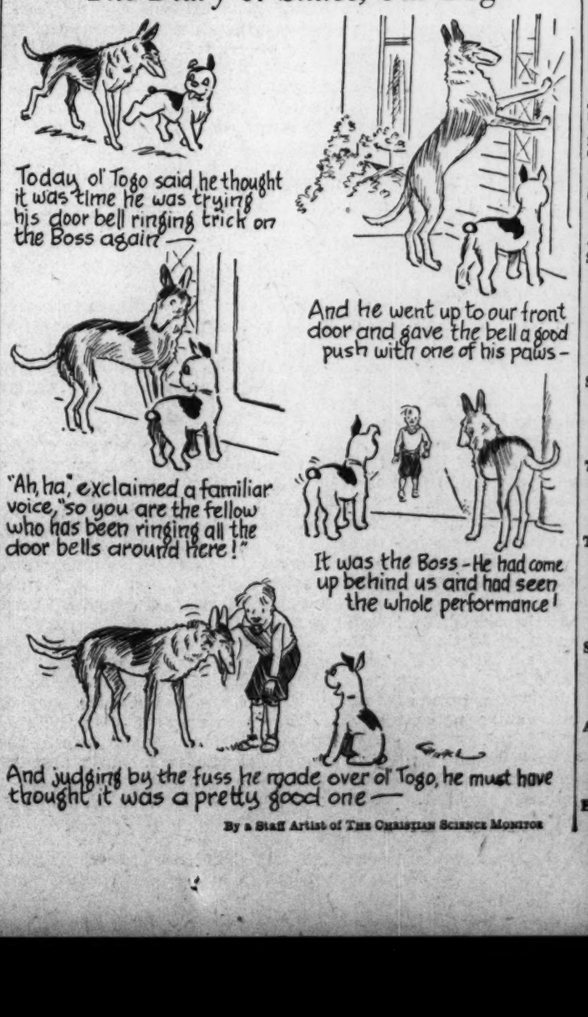
Beauty

"All real beauty is heaven-born. Everything truly good is of God."—*The Rev. B. E. Watson.*

Look Ahead

"We no longer have the right to think in terms of our own generation."—*Herbert Hoover.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today ol' Togo said he thought it was time he was trying his door bell ringing trick on the Boss again—
And he went up to our front door and gave the bell a good push with one of his paws—
"Ah, ha," exclaimed a familiar voice, "so you are the fellow who has been ringing all the door bells around here!"
It was the Boss—He had come up behind us and had seen the whole performance!
And judging by the fuss he made over ol' Togo, he must have thought it was a pretty good one—

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Compassion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

DURING the rainy season here one morning Mr. Z—— was driving down a street in one of the modest residence sections of the city. To his amazement, he saw a man, a woman, and two children seated on the curb of the sidewalk with their furniture strewn behind them. The rain was coming down in torrents, and the four with their drenched belongings presented a sorry spectacle.

Like the good Samaritan of the parable, he showed compassion and inquired what the difficulty was and of what assistance he might be. The man, prompted by this token of brotherly solicitude, then related his story: The rent had been overdue for many months; no work, so the landlord ordered the sheriff to dispossess them.

Thereupon, Mr. Z—— promptly went into the house and offered the landlord a payment sufficient to obtain the promise of reinstallation of the furniture and family. This was immediately done. Further Mr. Z—— promised to clear up the whole back rent, and give a month's rent in advance on his return visit later that day.

Mr. Z—— went to his office and promptly told several friends of this family's plight; he collected a goodly sum from them, and the amount proved sufficient to make good his promise. The four were overwhelmed with gratitude at this generous assistance.

Some days later, Mr. Z—— was surprised with a visit from the man whom he had befriended, and received from him the entire amount which he and his friends had given with the explanation that a relative, learning of a stranger's kindness, had decided to send funds which were not only sufficient to return the money expended, but gave the family a surplus to bring them back East, where it was assured their needs would be met.

Rime-O-Grams

No. 114

Capes and Headlands

Prepared by Anne Lowell for The Christian Science Monitor

Each correct answer counts twenty. What is your score?

1.
This African headland—
A sharp-nosed grand dame—
Faces Portuguese islands
That bear the same name.

2.
Its name denotes anger;
Indeed 'twould be hard
From fierce northern gales
The broad Minch to guard.

3.
Bostonians know her—
Both whistle and light—
As rock-ribbed she stands
Guiding sailors at night.

4.
Two capes named for boys
Hold the ocean aside,
As you sail up the bay
To America's pride.

5.
The Cornishman loves
This headland gigantic,
Its granite rock breasting
The surging Altantic.

The answers with the names of all readers submitting perfect scores will be published four weeks from today.
Send your lists to the Feature Editor. Be sure to give the number: "Rime-O-Grams No. 114."

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Social Registers—are published in New York, Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Chicago, Pittsburgh, St. Louis, San Francisco, Cincinnati, Buffalo, Dayton, and Cleveland, and the prices range from $6 to $7.

Sir Austen Chamberlain—is now in his forty-first year of continuous membership in the House of Commons.

700 tons of silt—is removed weekly from the Mississippi water used by New Orleans.

The Oceanographer—now in the service of the U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, was formerly the Morgan yacht Corsair and was sold to the Government for $1.

Stradivarius—finished his last violin at the age of 90. About 500 of his famous violins are still in existence.

A cloudy day—is a rarity in Honolulu, the city having but eleven days during 1932 when the sun didn't shine.

Each banana plant—produces but one bunch of bananas

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 17, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

A Government Push for Business

THOSE who wish to eject government from business will not take kindly to the plan credited to the Roosevelt Administration for the mobilization of industry. This would put the United States Government up to the hilt into business. For, by this proposal, expansion of business would be placed directly in the hands of a federal agency. But it is an emergency, or temporary, plan. And it is the most necessary step in the whole list of emergency measures. Industry rests now on a "dead center," and only one agency can supply the impetus which would push it into constructive activity. That agency is the Government, which works for service, not profit.

Industry is actuated by the profit motive. If no profit is in sight, the industrialist will not make new goods. If he can sustain the losses coming from overhead, he will simply stand by until he can see a profit on the horizon; and this is most evident when the commodity price level has reached a new bottom or is turning up. From midsummer, 1929, to midsummer, 1932, the price level dropped 35 per cent, a tremendous decline.

This meant that industrialists who stayed in production bought their raw material at one price and sold at another, a lower one. Sometimes the fall in price during the lag between purchase and sale was so steep that the usual profit was wiped out and goods were sold at a loss. Clearly, the industrialist had to take shelter from this uncertainty by either cutting down or shutting down.

Since May last year, however, some stability has been returning to the price level. The Bureau of Labor Statstics figure in that month was 64. Today it is around 61, probably nearer 62, in view of the spectacular price advances registered in the last two or three days. A drop of only 3 per cent in ten months justifies more than any other index the recent flat statement made by Mr. E. G. Grace, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, that a bottom has been reached by business. Yet business does not take heart, and expand. It remains more or less becalmed.

Why? Because in the last three years business has made so many false starts and has paid so dearly for them that it wishes to be absolutely certain of a profit before it becomes enterprising. The risk overhangs all calculations. Industrialists realize that the depression has cut grievously into the income of the country at large. Where are the customers of yesteryear? They simply haven't the buying power to which American industry is geared.

But inertia can be overcome by the restoration of purchasing power. President Roosevelt's contemplated scheme would be the first move in that direction. The lead must necessarily come from the Government, because all the way down the line, from investors to industrialists, initiative remains obstinately in hiding.

The new plan has been sketched in only vague terms. Moreover, it appears to be another trial balloon sent up to test popular "reaction." As outlined, it seems to be a restatement of the Fred I. Kent scheme for guaranteeing industry against losses incurred by returning to normal production. Such a guaranty would of course involve a certain measure of government supervision. Not only would it be necessary to exercise care as to the concern selected for guaranty; it would also be necessary to keep a hand on wages, with a view to arresting a deflation which has already made such great inroads on the country's buying power. This is said to be one of the main features of the plan.

The times call for the bold measures which seem to be foreshadowed. Private enterprise needs to be introduced again to enterprise. Unlike many of the emergency measures, the new scheme is reflationary, not deflationary. The United States needs reflating. It stands in need of a "puffing out" from a low level which on social grounds is scarcely tolerable in an age of such obvious plenty. It cannot continue, like Micawber, to wait around for something to turn up.

A New Departure for Old Latin

THE pliability of Latin to modern usage was recently revealed in an article in the magazine of a well-known English grammar school. Under a heading entitled "A New Departure," the article made use of some of the crudest examples of modern slang and wrapped them up in the rich phraseology of the ancient language—upsetting the opinion of certain boys in senior classes, who have frequently questioned the modern value of their exercises.

The article dealt with "Duo Rigidi vel Vindicato Veri," which, being freely translated, is, "The Two Stiffs, or, the Triumph of Justice," and the modern Latinist used his art with skill.

"Duo rigidi" (two stiffs), it said, lay on their backs ("lata in via") in Broadway. "Murmurant fila" (the wires hummed) and soon a police squad arrived. Said one officer, "Hi posteriores in loco positi sunt" (these have been put on the spot), to which the other policeman replies, "Id dixisti, frater. Hoc municipium aliquanto calidum fit." (You've sure said it brother. This burg is getting some hot.)

A description of the two men discovers that they are Ludovicus Sinister or Lefty Louis, and Marcus Gracilis, otherwise Slim Marks. The former, when he works, is a "canum calidorum mercator ab oriente parte"—a hot dog merchant on the East Side. The other "facile loquendum in ducentesima quinquagesima sexta currit"—runs a speakeasy on 256th.

Finally, the crowd disperses, "pars ad mensa prandii praecipitis," some to quick-lunch counters; others to dime shows, some to the movies, for such is the life of that people—"quidam ad spectacula centesima, alia ad moventia, sic enim populus is vivere solet." After this who shall say that the ancient Latin tongue cannot deal with up-to-date matters?

Dickens and Drama

THE production of "Oliver Twist" at one of London's largest theaters is an indication of the enduring popularity of Charles Dickens and a tribute to the virility of his work. Dickens's personal flair for the theater undoubtedly inspired dramatic qualities in his works, and if "Oliver Twist" as a play has crudities which strike harshly on the appreciation of present-day playgoers, it is partly because Dickens had a purpose in picturing Oliver, Bill Sykes, Fagin and the Artful Dodger in the way he did.

Charles Dickens has left a greater mark on the literature of the stage than is generally supposed. A generation of playgoers has witnessed in Sir John Martin Harvey's presentation of "The Only Way" one of the greatest theatrical productions of the time. It is based on "A Tale of Two Cities." "A Christmas Carol," "David Copperfield," and "Oliver Twist" all have found their way into the repertoire of the theater, and scenes from Dickens still delight audiences in many parts of Great Britain, where amateur societies and professional entertainers produce excerpts from the works of the famous writer.

Dickens has had an influence on education as well as in drama and sociology. Conceivably some schools today could even learn from the methods of Mr. Wackford Squeers, in "Nicholas Nickleby," the headmaster of "Dotheboys Hall." Mr. Squeers's unfortunate predilection for brimstone and treacle as a diet for boys is, of course, against him; but one ought not to forget that his habit of teaching children what a window was by making them go and clean one foreshadows the most modern aspects of educational theory.

The latest sphere into which the policy of learning a thing by doing it, rather than by reading about it, or watching it, or being told, has been introduced, is that of drama itself. A report of the work of the British Drama League has just been presented to the Board of Education. When the league was founded by Mr. Geoffrey Whitworth in 1919 many village people in England knew so little about drama that the meaning of the word had to be explained to them. Today there are on the books of the league the names of 10,000 village theatrical societies. Large numbers of these village societies present plays written by their own members, and this year three such plays have been recommended for publication.

The same kind of spontaneous activity is to be observed in the realm of the cinema. There are said to be several hundred amateur film societies in Great Britain, many of them, like those of Cambridge, Preston and Glasgow, manufacturing moving pictures of considerable cinematic and technical merit. There are undoubtedly in the British people signs of an outburst of wholesome artistic activity.

"Gold Is Where You Find It"

WITHIN the shadow of the Los Angeles County Courts Building, in a southern California hill, men are digging for gold. They are no more the slouch-hatted, leather-booted prospectors of tradition than is Los Angeles the traditional El Dorado. They are extremely modern treasure seekers. With a radio device which discloses secrets of hidden minerals, and an old map, the three partners in the enterprise are probing within the county precincts for a hidden trove of bullion and Spanish doubloons.

They promise to unearth in the process a labyrinth of tunnels with stores of the precious metal cached in many a long-silent chamber. Eyes glint with eagerness as the spades sink deeper. Men seek gold.

Mr. Henry Ford beckons a caller to a window ledge on which is resting an ordinary looking steering wheel. But, Mr. Ford explains, this wheel represents a revolutionary process. It is a product of the soya bean! And the reader is reminded that others than placer miners, adepts of geophysics, booted prospectors, mineralogists, are seekers after gold.

The industrial chemist, for instance, labors with his tubes and retorts and crucibles no less arduously than does the man with the pick and shovel. And, indicative of the rewards of laboratory prospecting, has come word from the American Chemical Society that out of 300,000,000 tons of cornstalks, cotton stalks and straw thrown away by American farmers every year, it is now possible to retrieve 100,000,000 tons of pure cellulose, 6,000,000 tons of sugars and large quantities of gums and lignins. Pads are drawn out, pencils become busy, eagerly the manufacturers figure percentages. Men seek gold.

In the field of invention, pursuit of the glittering metal has led to development of many marvels. Robots that seem to hear, see, feel, talk; devices to test human fitness for factory jobs; automatic kitchen helps that do everything, apparently, but test the soup; typewriters that work by radio; wireless transmission of light, heat and energy; in fact, almost anything likely to cause the thrifty to dip deep into hoardings. Men seek gold.

But there is another side to this picture. Astronomers perform tremendous feats of mathematics and research merely to add to the sum of human knowledge. And they do not stand alone. Who may number the ranks of unassuming and devoted men who in the vast field of natural science labor in obscurity for the joy of giving to the world one new fact? Occasionally out of these ranks steps an Einstein, or an Abbé Lemaitre, or a Piccard. Then the world applauds, and even perceives that better than the gold men hoard is the gold of achievement that men give.

Yes, men seek gold; and some of them learn that the choicest discovery, the most inspiring search, the deepest satisfaction of attainment comes from finding the nuggets of human nobility. Undoubtedly to the placer miner comes a stirring surge of human gratification when his pan yields rich pay dirt; to the industrial chemist must come a higher sense of satisfaction when he establishes the fact that some rejected weed may contain the seeds of a new industry; or when an astronomer discovers a star; or an inventor perfects a new labor-saving device.

But such achievements, worthy as they are, yield treasure hardly to be compared with gold pure from the divine lode—gold that comes to light when an enemy is forgiven, a wrong righted, a benevolence wrought, a resentment conquered, an error overcome, the Golden Rule applied. Men seek gold. How mightily it behooves them to know what gold they seek!

Birds of a Feather

THE mutual attraction among birds of a feather is well illustrated in the chummy manner in which beer and race track gambling have come back to the acquaintance of American people.

The campaigns which gave impetus to a national beer law and legalized betting at race tracks in a score of states were based chiefly on the possibilities of added revenues to be gained by federal and local governments through such legislation. Both drives were models of subtle supersalesmanship.

Legalized beer is a product of class legislation which finds a parallel in legislation permitting race track wagering. The lure of added revenues which has led to its legalization on a nation-wide scale induced the State of Washington to enact a law authorizing the establishment of pari-mutuel betting systems even though there is not a running horse track in the State. But the professional gambling element will very soon remedy that, thereby proving once again that horse racing in America has become secondary to gambling and that the pastime long regarded as "the sport of kings" is only a means to an end for an element which would derive its profits always at the expense of the people.

Recently New Hampshire joined the gambling derby's parade to the post in anticipation of the busiest season known to the sport of racing. Because horses will run faster? Because races will be more keenly contested? No. Because people struggling to lift themselves out of the worst depression in history—largely brought about by speculation—are expected to squander more money on gambling than ever before.

A gambling measure similar to those enacted in other states is now pending in the Massachusetts Legislature. Proponents declare its enactment will bring $500,000 annually to the state treasury through a tax on all money wagered. To net that sum, the public must gamble at least $15,000,000 at race tracks in one season. That is what sponsors of legalized gambling regard as "a harmless safety valve for those who are speculatively inclined." Such is the prospect hanging over Massachusetts whose cities and towns last year spent more than $21,000,000 for public welfare.

The hold which legalized gambling has gained throughout the United States forecasts the doom of horse racing as a sport. The public has reason to be grateful that organized gambling is not yet tolerated at baseball games and other widely followed sports. The fate which overhangs horse racing should be a warning to directors of other clean sports to safeguard themselves from the inevitable dishonesty which flourishes with organized gambling.

It is a question whether the revival of beer and betting, timed to take unfair advantage of a national economic and social upheaval, can long endure. One thing which sponsors of these measures apparently have not taken into account is just how much enthusiasm the public will manifest toward beer and betting when the mob hysteria of sudden liberation has dwindled.

The public in time will awake to the fact that only the brewers can profit by beer. People have only to realize that the "sure things" of the race track are not to be compared with such sure things as radios and automobiles—these to be found in countless homes as a result of wages diverted into more useful channels during the liquor and betting holiday which paralleled the post-war period of prosperity. Then proponents of organized gambling will find themselves sidetracked by an enlightened public that is awake to the folly of seeking something for nothing.

Editorial Notes

Through the coöperation of more than 1000 citizens who have offered to serve as judges and clerks without pay, Arizona will be able to select a successor to Representative Lewis W. Douglas for the mere cost of printing the ballots. Surely the winning candidate can go to Washington secure in the knowledge that he was elected on an economy platform.

Dr. Robert A. Millikan, noted scholar, advances his reason for believing that the coming generation will see war pass out of the human possibilities—the world is making the profitable discovery that following a decisive war the victor suffers just as much as the vanquished.

"About 10,000,000 trees were planted last year, in connection with the George Washington bicentennial celebrations," according to Science News Letter. That seems enough to pay, with compound interest, for the cherry tree—if, indeed, he cut it.

Any American who has made that famous first trip to Europe can understand the mistake of this summer's tourist who will believe that that flock of icebergs has bobbed down from the arctic just to see him go sailing by.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

Ford, and Detroit's Great Problem

PROBABLY nobody who read Mr. Elliston's article concerning Henry Ford in last Wednesday's Monitor thought that Ford was preaching anarchy. Possibly Bernard Shaw, who has just told us that Hollywood and the United States Constitution are alike anarchistic might have thought so, but Shaw's thinking is of a sort peculiar to himself.

Yet some twelve years ago I sat in a courtroom in a Michigan town and heard a lawyer seriously argue that Ford's plan for the decentralization of industry, by having portions of his cars made by farmers in their leisure winter hours, was an evidence that he was an anarchist. The Chicago Tribune had charged him with being one. Mr. Ford had brought suit for $1,000,000 damages for libel, and I was watching the proceedings.

Personally I had always applauded Ford's decentralization plan. Even at that early time he had talked to me about it, and I had written something about it—enough to bring down on myself a bitter letter from some farmer's wife who said that her class was outrageously overworked already and wanted none of Ford's factory employment. At any rate I was chatting with one of the Tribune's experts on anarchy and told him that, about the time Ford was in knickerbockers, Prince Kropotkin, the famous Russian philosophical anarchist, had written a book, "Field, Factory and Workshop" in which he made a plea for precisely the system the Michigan manufacturer was considering.

Instantly there was excitement and action. A messenger was dispatched by night train to Chicago to get the book, which was out of print and could only be obtained from the public library. In forty-eight hours the "expert," who had never heard of the book until I mentioned it, was on the stand, learnedly explaining its thesis to the jury and pointing out that the man who had developed it was the most famous anarchist of his day. Of course that demonstrated that Ford, who had formulated a similar plan without ever having heard of Kropotkin or his book, as he told me later, must likewise be an anarchist. I don't know how much the theory impressed the jury but it gave him only six cents damages.

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Certain of the implications in Mr. Elliston's story may not at once have impressed his readers. Let us consider for a moment some of the results of the manufacturer's willingness to scrap great plants almost as soon as they were completed. He is quoted as saying that the River Rouge plant, one of the greatest manufacturing centers in the country, will be scrapped precisely as the Highland Park plant was scrapped. When the latter was built it was on the almost desolate prairie adjacent to Detroit, but practically without dwellings, stores or street improvements. As soon as it was known that a factory employing tens of thousands of men was to be built people flocked to it.

Real estate speculators built stores and houses. Workmen, thinking they had a lifetime of economic security before them, bought the latter. Small business men took over the stores. Streets were paved and lighted. The "village" of Highland Park grew to 40,000 people, within Detroit, but not of it. And then, Mr. Ford, believing his plant obsolete, moved off to the River Rouge, ten miles or more away, closing the great Highland Park works. It is, perhaps, needless to explain the effect upon the fortunes of the workingmen who had bought their little homes in the neighborhood of what they expected would be an enduring industrial plant, or the industrious small tradesmen who had expected to serve a thriving community.

For some ten years or more the new Ford center, on the River Rouge at Dearborn has been attracting the same classes that once flocked to Highland Park. Indeed, many of those who had hoped for fortune in the earlier locality accepted their losses and followed the works to the eastward. The country for miles about has been developed by those who thought that, under the Ford ægis, Dearborn was to be one of the greatest of all manufacturing centers. Today they are calmly confronted with the proposition that Mr. Ford sees the scrapping of that plant a possibility of the future.

Today Detroit is suffering financially perhaps more than any city in the United States. To a very great degree the disaster that has come upon the city has been due to a "real estate boom" which rivaled that of Florida at its worst. Yet much of that boom was based upon the wholly commendable desire of wage earners to own their own homes.

Believing in the continued prosperity of the automobile business, workers by the tens of thousands bought houses for which, in the face of widespread unemployment, they are now unable to pay, or for that matter, to live in if paid for.

Highland Park was hard hit because Ford closed his works and moved away, but all of Detroit has been cruelly crippled because the nation stopped buying automobiles in the old-time measure.

What is the answer? For Ford to seek better methods of production and locations for his works is only sensible. For other factories finding business gone, to close down is merely compulsory. For the workingman to have an ambition to own his own home, and to have it close to his employment is simply to show himself a good citizen. But see what has come, and is coming out of it in Detroit! What *is* the answer?

Books of Current Interest

Grilled Kingfish

The Kingfish: The Curious Tale of the Life and Adventures of Huey P. Long, by Webster Smith. New York: Putnam. $2.50.

THE United States Senate is the most dignified deliberative body in the world—at least so we Americans like to think and so we perpetually proclaim it to the rest of humanity. Accordingly, when strange new political conditions bring into that body some member who flouts its dignity and affronts its traditions, he stands forth in all his vulgarian prominence as he would against no other background.

Oddly enough the American press—not itself overburdened with dignity—always takes the side of the staid Senate, and overwhelms the nonconformist radical with a torrent of ridicule which perhaps he does not invariably deserve.

The subject of this very vivacious biography, Mr. Huey Long, known at his own request as the "Kingfish" of Louisiana politics, is by no means the first spectacular individual to be sent to the Senate by the people of states weary of stodgy misrepresentation in that body. In my own political experience I recall many such. There was Senator Tillman (Pitchfork Ben) of South Carolina, who first made articulate nationally the "hill billies" and poor whites of his State. Regarded at first as a menace, then as a curiosity, he came ultimately to be accepted as a useful and patriotic member of the Senate. He changed no views, surrendered no ideals. The atmosphere of the Senate modified his manners, and his own earnestness of conviction bred among his fellows a better spirit of toleration.

Peffer, of Kansas, with his patriarchal beard; Vardaman, of Mississippi, famous for his snowy-white ducks in Washington's heated term; "Jeff" Davis, of Arkansas; Magnus Johnson, of Minnesota, and Cole Blease, of South Carolina, all came to the Senate as the result of organizing the support of the long inarticulate and submerged masses in their electorates. Each for a time joyously trampled upon senatorial dignity and courtesy, and each, in various degree, ultimately submitted to the atmosphere of repression and decorum to which they were all by nature antagonistic.

* * *

I am not sure that had the appearance of any of these earlier radicals in the Senate been attended with so excoriating and devastating a biography as this one of the "Kingfish," they could have so smoothly adjusted themselves to their new environment. For their unconventionalities were largely excused on the theory that they were sprung from the people, and pushed upward and into political eminence by the earnest and commendable desire of a hitherto suppressed section of the electorate to have its own spokesman in the Senate. The mechanism of the process, the machinery which effected these spontaneous uprisings of the submerged masses was left concealed.

In the case of Senator Long, however, the biographer, Mr. Webster Smith, has unrelentingly revealed every step in the political process of making that gentleman the unquestioned "boss" of Louisiana politics, and a United States Senator credited with the control of two senatorial votes besides his own. It is a story of gripping interest to the realistic observer of American politics, and is told with convincing skill.

Reduced to a few words, the eminence and power of the Kingfish are based, says Mr. Smith, upon audacity, a talent for political showmanship equal to that of "Big Bill" of Chicago himself, a keen recognition of the power of patronage and ready money, a single-hearted devotion to his own advancement, and a positive genius for the creation of a personal machine which sometimes creaks and clatters, but none the less, like a Model T Ford, covers the road, whether to Baton Rouge or Washington.

* * *

After all, the methods of a politician of this sort constitute alike an art and a mystery. What sort of genius could have prompted Governor Long to turn to political advantage his absurd faux pas in receiving in green silk pajamas a formal visit from the commander of a German man-of-war. After apologies to the affronted Teuton—which the voters of Louisiana never heard—the offensive garments were carried through the Cajun, or French section of Louisiana, and displayed as evidence of the Governor's contempt for "les Boches!" One might think that an impeachment, found by the State's House of Representatives, and evaded only by the announcement of one more than a third of the senators that, "regardless of any testimony," they would not vote to convict, would be fatal to a politician. But Governor Long hailed it as a vindication and convinced his constituents that he was a victim of that political ogre, the Standard Oil Company.

There are not lacking evidences of personal animus in this volume. No politician, whether he were Croker, or Penrose, or "Boss" Cox, or "Bill" Thompson, ever attained such autocratic power as each of these wielded without personal qualities which compelled a personal, though limited, respect and liking. Senator Long may have trod a devious path on his road to the Senate, and may shock the sensibilities of the more austere of its members. Yet in the code he professes of limitation of fortunes, restriction of the right of inheritance and protection against the more glaring abuses of consolidated capital, he will find sympathy among many to whom his manners are offensive and his political morals questionable. Perhaps no time has been so propitious for men of his type since the days of the Populist agitation in 1892. W. J. A.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

"A Work Army"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I read with appreciation your editorial of March 23 entitled "A Work Army," and wondered after reading it if it might not have been developed a little farther and made to show some additional good that is naturally embraced in a policy that furnishes employment, at even a small wage consideration, to 250,000 men.

These men are to work with plows, wheel scrapers, spades, shovels, axes and other tools, which must be supplied by the different classes of industry that manufacture them. All of this will result in a contribution, in however small a way, to the employment situation in each of the fields patronized.

Also, there are the raw material sources to consider. The coal and iron used in manufacturing the tools named are taken by labor from the mines, the woods used are hauled from the forests, and the animal forces employed will be purchased from the farms on which they were bred. In addition, $250,000 per day of earned money will circulate in the different channels of trade. That, of course, is a small amount, considering the trade volume of the United States; but it will make a start toward breaking the present seeming stranglehold which the enemy of labor, and employment has on millions of upstanding American workmen.

A small stone dropped into it will move every drop of water in a good-sized pond. Action of a substantial character promotes further action all over the field, and who knows how fast the ripple will spread, or how short a time it may be until the last idle man wanting work in this country is earning a living for himself and for others who are depending on him. EDWARD KENNEDY.

Minneapolis, Minn.

Farmers and Bankruptcy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In an editorial in the Monitor discussing the bankruptcy laws of the United States, it is affirmed that the bankruptcy law, as it now exists, applies equally to farmers, and that farmers are subject to these laws as are corporations. As we understand the law, however, farmers may not be declared involuntary bankrupts. (See United States Code Annotated, Volume 11, paragraph 22 (b), page 250.)

Thus it will be seen that the only way a farmer may be subjected to bankruptcy laws, at the present time, is by his own voluntary act and decision.

Des Moines, Iowa, JOHN MULVANEY.